

ITALIAN LABOR IS GIVEN SEATS IN THE SENATE

Benito Mussolini Reaches One More Object of His Fascist Policy

By Special Cable

ROME, March 31.—In a seven hours' sitting last night the Fascist Grand Council examined all the problems of foreign and domestic policy affecting Italy. The statement of the Premier, Benito Mussolini, on home and foreign policy lasted nearly three hours, but nothing is known of the conclusions of the Council as regards foreign affairs.

The Council approved a scheme for the reform of the Senate, the members which are divided into two categories, one set of members being appointed by the sovereign, others holding office for nine years, representing corporations. With the introduction of representatives of corporations in the Senate, the basis of a Fascist state is definitely laid. Finally the Council appointed Augusto Turati, a Fascist deputy in succession to Signor Farinacci.

Roberto Farinacci, who held the post of Secretary-General of the Fascist Party for over a year tendered his resignation which followed that of the Fascist directorate of which he is president. The motive for Signor Farinacci's decision is not political but is due to the task intrusted to him by Benito Mussolini, being fulfilled. After

Signor Mussolini, Signor Farinacci is the most popular Fascist leader and in his energetic attitude after the March 20 strike, when Februario was passing through a serious crisis it will be due if the crisis is victoriously overcome.

No Change in Policy

The policy pursued consistently by Signor Farinacci enables Fascism to reach its present strength. Change in the leadership does not impose a change of policy, although perhaps those who, although not belonging to the Fascist Party, may support the Government.

ROME, March 21 (AP)—After an all-night session the grand council of the Fascist Party this morning took another important step toward realization of Premier Mussolini's dream of the perfect Fascist state, with capital and labor working in co-operation for the common welfare.

Signor Turati, the new secretary, is to be assisted by the Roman Fascist leader, Signor Melchiori, and the deputies, Achille Starace of Apulia, Renato Ricci of Tuscany and Leandro Arpinati of Bologna, a fact which is doubly significant in that all four are also labor union organizers and those appointed for specific terms by the King on recommendation of the unions.

Third, those of the second class shall serve for nine years, and they may be 40 years of age.

Fourth, the unions of laborers shall be entitled to appoint a number of senators not less than that appointed by the unions of employers.

Signor Turati's appointment is taken as a sure indication of a decision by Signor Mussolini that Fascism's militant and destructive role, as personified by Signor Farinacci, has ended, and that its constructive role of organizing the masses of Italy for smoother and intensified productivity has begun.

Sponsored Labor's Cause

Signor Turati is a newspaper man. After serving brilliantly in the World War, winning decorations

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "Nanling Art in Modern China," by Prof. Paul Pelliot of the College de France, Fogg Museum, Harvard, 8.

Musical Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 8.

Expositions of chamber music by Arthur Whiting, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, Harvard, 8:15.

Moving pictures: Glacier Park, Lowell, 8:15, and Mount Rainier Park, Harvard Union, 7:30.

Sixth of a series of free public lectures on "Socrates and Plato" by Prof. Francis M. Cornford of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., auspices of Lowell Institute, Boston, 7:30.

Regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts, Tremont Temple, 2.

Musical—

Jordan Hall—J. M. Sarama, pianist, 8:15.

Illustrated lecture, "Discoveries of Colonel Kostov in Northern China," by Prof. Paul Pelliot of the College de France, Fogg Museum, Harvard, 4:30.

Play—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Colonial—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Hollies—"False Pretenses," 8:15.

Keiths—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.

Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:20.

Photoplay—

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Hur.—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—Miss Brewster's Mill-

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CONVICTS SENT TO DEVIL'S ISLE

Nearly 700 Prisoners Go Under Terrible Conditions to Penal Settlements

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 31—Last night from the harbor of La Pallice near Rochefort, France, there departed for Devil's Island and French Guiana [penal settlements], the French convict ship La Martinique with 680 convicts, collected from various prisons throughout France. A special correspondent of the Paris Matin describes the conditions aboard as worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta. La Martinique, formerly a cargo carrier, was converted into a jailship. The correspondent says that the men were imprisoned in four cages.

Describing the crowding of 120 men in a cage 15 yards long by 4 or 5 yards wide, the only air and light coming from a small square opening in the deck, he continues: "There the wild beasts live in gloom, with hardly a square yard each to move about in."

Referring to the disciplinary methods, he says: "Between the two cages there are four minute cells, each closed with four bolts. A man cannot lie down within them, at least without doubling up on himself. When the door is closed the darkness is complete. In these iron boxes, it is easy to imagine that the temperature is like that of the blazing tropics."

Night and day armed guards, frequently caged, walk up and down between the cages. In the event of a "conspiracy" among the prisoners, "instead of a cold douche of sea water, as in the olden time, live steam is to be turned into the cages from the boile, house." Individual recalcitrant prisoners, he says, are tortured in steel stocks.

If the penal settlements are abolished in accordance with the proposal now before the French Parliament, this may be the last voyage of La Martinique, but such legislation is said to be uncertain. Many details of the Matin account are unprintable in English.

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Clad in a livery of dark gray, with square cap and shod in sabots, the writer of L'Intransigeant says it was "a sad battalion" which marched to the wharf. He continued: "If one could read anything on their hostile and set faces, or in their eyes that seemed to gaze into the far distance, it was the conviction that it was in no sense a holiday by the seaside that was commencing for them."

SALISBURY BEACH SEEKS SEPARATION

Residents Have Hearing Before Legislative Committee

SALISBURY, Mass., March 31—Seeking separation from the town of Salisbury, residents of Salisbury Beach, at a hearing before the Legislature's Committee on Towns yesterday, said they received few public

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improvements, that fire hazards are too great because of insufficient protection, and that law enforcement is inadequate.

James A. Donovan, counsel for property owners on the beach, said that the proposed town would have about 135 registered voters, and a population as high as 25,000 in the summer time. Although the beach pays two-thirds of the town's expenses, Mr. Donovan charged that it has received few benefits from the treasury.

In opposition, John H. O'Neill, counsel for the town, said that the proposed town would be too small. He contended that adequate public improvements have been made, and said that the proposed separation was part of a real-estate scheme for making improvements out of public funds. The hearing will be continued next Tuesday at the State House.

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VACCINE PLANS LOSE IN SENATE

Extension of Compulsion to Private Schools Rejected in Massachusetts

Without debate, by vote of 19 to 9, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday conclusively rejected the bill extending compulsory vaccination to private schools in the State, which was passed in the House last week by 9 votes.

While most legislators forecast that the bill would meet defeat in

the Senate, dismissal was not expected quite so conclusively and with no discussion whatever. Wellington Wells, President of the Senate, read the bill from the calendar, and on a voice vote it was emphatically rejected. Charles S. Holden, Senator from Worcester, where the bill originated, doubted the vote and on a rising vote the poll was 19 to 9 against. No roll call was requested.

The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health for the first time in the several years it has been up for discussion. There were several dissenters from the report, however, and among them three Senate leaders, Walter Shuebuk of Cohasset, Walter Perham, chairman of the committee, and Warren C. Daggett of Somerville. The only Senator on the committee to vote for the bill was Eben E. Draper of Hopedale.

At the same time yesterday the Senate accepted the recommendation of its Committee on Public Health, "Leave to Withdraw" the petition of Dr. F. Mason Padeford of Fall River, president of the Medical Liberty League, which sought to make vaccination optional in all schools.

The Senate suspended its rules yesterday on a petition of Walter Shuebuk, chairman of its Judiciary Committee, and passed through all stages to be engrossed two of the bills designed to improve criminal law enforcement in Massachusetts. The bills were the first to reach the Senate of those reported after extended hearings by the Judiciary Committee.

One of the bills reduced from 22 to 12 the number of peremptory challenges permitted in a capital case, and another measure authorizes judges to discharge from jury duty any persons who have been found guilty of a crime which might have been punished by a year's imprisonment.

Without a word of debate, the Senate suspended its rules, and the bills will now go to Governor Fuller. Most of the other bills reported by the Judiciary Committee will be on the Senate calendar in the next two or three days, and they will apparently be passed with little opposition. Democrats in the Senate realize that to oppose the bills would be but to build up political capital for their opponents.

YALE LAW SCHOOL PLANS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (AP)—The summer session of the Yale School of Law will bring three teachers from other universities here to aid the regular members of the Yale faculty. John R. Commons, economist of the University of Wisconsin, will give a course on the legal and economic foundations of capitalism;

George W. Goble, professor at the University of Illinois, will teach trade regulation, and Karl N. Llewellyn of the Columbia law faculty will give a course in mortgages.

WEST ROXBURY STREET FUND

To the West Roxbury Citizen's Association Mayor Nichols last night promised that more than \$200,000 would be spent on the streets alone in West Roxbury. He advised the people to decide what streets they wanted improved and then inform Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council. Senator Gaspar Bacon said the favors plans to have trees and shrubbery set out on lands along the Charles River Basin to provide suitable recreation spots in the summer for women and children.

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MAINE TOWN OFFERS SUBSIDY FOR A MILL

KINGMAN, Me., March 31 (AP)—At the annual town meeting yesterday it was voted to exempt from taxation

for 10 years any hardwood mill industry that may be established here, and also to pay the promoters of the industry \$2 yearly for each person employed.

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\$10,000,000 WAR FUNDS REPAY

Prosecution of Alleged Contract Frauds Yields This Amount, Says Report

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 31—The four years of operation of the war transactions section of the Department of Justice in prosecuting alleged war contract frauds, \$10,000,000 has been recovered.

This information and other details of the work of this emergency governmental agency was made known by Jerome Michael, director. Mr. Michael, who ranks as an assistant to the Attorney-General, made his report to the House Committee on Appropriations, who were considering the general appropriation bill.

He informed the committee that if an adequate budget was allowed the Department of Justice it would take over the closing work of the war transactions section. He advised the committee that his bureau had expended \$1,973,092 of the \$2,700,000 Congress appropriated for its operation.

This expenditure makes the cost of collection of the \$10,000,000 recovered slightly less than 20c on \$1. Mr. Michael declared that additional collections which may be expected would materially reduce this cost.

The committee was advised that while it was planned to close the section at the end of the current fiscal year it would be several years before all its activities would be completed.

It would take that long to bring a close pending prosecutions.

Few actual cases of fraud were reported. Out of 37 indictments returned, two convictions and two pleas of guilty were obtained. There are pending at present six criminal indictments and 111 other actions involving \$79,340,146. Of this amount Mr. Michael asserted that \$71,500,000 was involved in cantonment cases and the remainder in other matters. Twenty-two of the 37 indictments were dismissed on the Government's motion.

"We were placed in charge of the work of investigating and prosecuting war frauds almost six years after the armistice," Mr. Michael explained. "It then had become difficult, if not practically impossible, in many cases to detect fraud. We believe that an honest and determined effort has been made to detect the frauds perpetrated against the Government during the war and in the liquidation of war activities, although it is undoubtedly true that some fraud has gone undetected."

ENGINEERS WIN WAGE RISE

A general wage increase of 15 cents an hour to members of the Steam Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union 4 was accepted at a

meeting of that body at 286 Harrison Avenue last night. The increase offered by the employers and the Building Trades Employers' Association will become effective tomorrow and will extend over a period of two years from this date. The present wage for engineers varies from \$1.10 an hour to \$1.30.

FRANCE IS PREPARED FOR FINANCE VOTE

Special Cable
PARIS, March 31—The gravity of the situation of the financial and economic situation of the Easter holidays and the reluctance to open a new ministerial crisis at the moment when Aristide Briand's successor would have a thankless task are causes which operate to produce the expectation that Raoul Pétot will just manage to obtain a vote of confidence, and finally to pass his finance bill today.

Edouard Herriot has definitely advised his followers to support the Government. The Socialist maintaining their electoral pledges, mean to oppose the increased sales tax. The Opposition is divided. The issue is doubtful, but there is a certain prospect of finishing with the vexed subject.

Dr. Cane declared that organized farming had come to stay and that great benefits would result through united effort in bringing greater happiness and greater prosperity in the rural sections.

The principal speakers yesterday were Prof. I. G. Davis of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who spoke on general financial economy, and Prof. Alexander E. Cane of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who spoke on "Considering the Consumer." Both addresses were radio-cast, as will be all the principal speeches of the week.

There were many group meetings during the day; also, the annual meetings of the Maine Seed Improvement Association, devoted chiefly to talks on the potato industry, and of the Maine Federation of Farm Bureaus, at which was held a general reception to delegates. The prize for

greatest progress during the year was awarded to the Washington County Bureau.

"The one thing more than any other that New England agriculture needs is more economic facts to work out a sound agricultural program," declared Professor Davis, in his address.

"The farmer lacks an adequate basis for judging the future conditions of supply, demand, price and competition," he said.

"In order to bring about the betterment of conditions and continue adjustments, we will need more facts than are available at the present time. To get such facts is a long, painstaking and expensive process.

It requires the 'moral co-operation of the farmers and related agricultural interests of New England.'

Meetings of the various bodies will continue today, and Thursday. At the annual banquet on Thursday night Governor Brewster is expected to speak.

CHINESE STUDENT WINS HIGH HONOR

RHODE ISLAND DEBT REDUCED

Slight Reduction in Per Capita Expenditures Also Shown by Report

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (AP)—A slight decrease in the per capita net indebtedness of the State of Rhode Island in 1925 is shown in figures received from the Department of Commerce at Washington. There was also a slight reduction in the per capita expenditures for the year.

The net indebtedness, consisting of the funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets, was \$10,372,152 or \$15,23 per capita on Nov. 30, 1925. In 1924 it amounted to \$15,41 per capita and in 1917, \$10,94. Expenditures for maintenance and operation of the general departments of the State for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1925, totaled \$5,393,198 or \$8.72 per capita as compared with \$8.82 per capita in 1924 and \$5.71 in 1917.

With the addition of \$493,335 interest on debt and \$2,993,368 spent for permanent improvements the total payments for the year amounted to \$9,426,011. The total revenue was \$8,981,305 or \$44,706 less than total payments. Payments in excess of revenue receipts were met from the proceeds of debt obligations.

Property and special taxes represented 48.8 per cent of the total revenue for 1925 as against 52.7 per cent in 1924 and 62 per cent in 1917. These taxes amounted to \$6.44 per capita in 1925, \$6.40 in 1924 and \$4.70 in 1917.

Licenses brought in 33.9 per cent of the total revenue in 1925, 33.3 per cent in 1924 and 25.3 per cent in 1917. Receipts from business licenses consisted chiefly of taxes on insurance and other incorporated companies and a sales tax on gasoline. Those from non-business licenses were chiefly taxes on motor vehicles and payments for hunting and fishing privileges.

The assessed valuation of property in Rhode Island subject to ad valorem taxation in 1925 was \$1,185,720,116. State taxes levied amounted to \$1,422,864 and the per capita levy was \$2.09.

WAYSIDE CHAIN SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

New Organization Proposes to Raise Standards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31—Something entirely new in traveling and tourist accommodations for the motorist, effective April 1, is announced by the Approved Wayside Stations, Inc., of Springfield, in the application of the chain idea to roadside restaurants and wayside inns throughout the eastern states.

The movement is said to be in response to a demand that has

arisen as a result of conditions along the highways and the establishment within a few years of hundreds of inns, tea rooms, restaurants, etc., of varying quality. It is to protect and direct automobileists traveling the highways and seeking the right type of eating places that the Approved Wayside Stations, a Massachusetts corporation, announces its organization.

Membership in this approved station chain is open only to establishments that, after thorough investigation, are found to meet a high standard of cleanliness, superior service, respectability and fair dealing, a standard maintained by competent and regular inspection. Each station in the chain will be designated by a copyrighted emblem, octagon in shape, with design and lettering in blue and mahogany on a yellow background.

Each member station will provide light luncheons in addition to its own specialties, insuring a standardized service and thereby eliminating the uncertainty of the quality of the tourist. At the same time it does not prevent or discourage the individual proprietor from exercising ingenuity in providing a supplementary bill of fare.

STATE G. A. R. PLANS 59TH ENCAMPMENT

Women's Relief Corps Also to Hold Annual Assembly

Representatives of every post in the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic are expected to be present at the fiftyninth annual state encampment in Faneuil Hall, April 6 and 7. The session will open on Tuesday morning with the annual address by Henry N. Comey, department commander, who will preside. Most of the business will be completed on the first day, including the ceremonies of electing to the office of commander W. F. Brown of Framingham, present vice-commander.

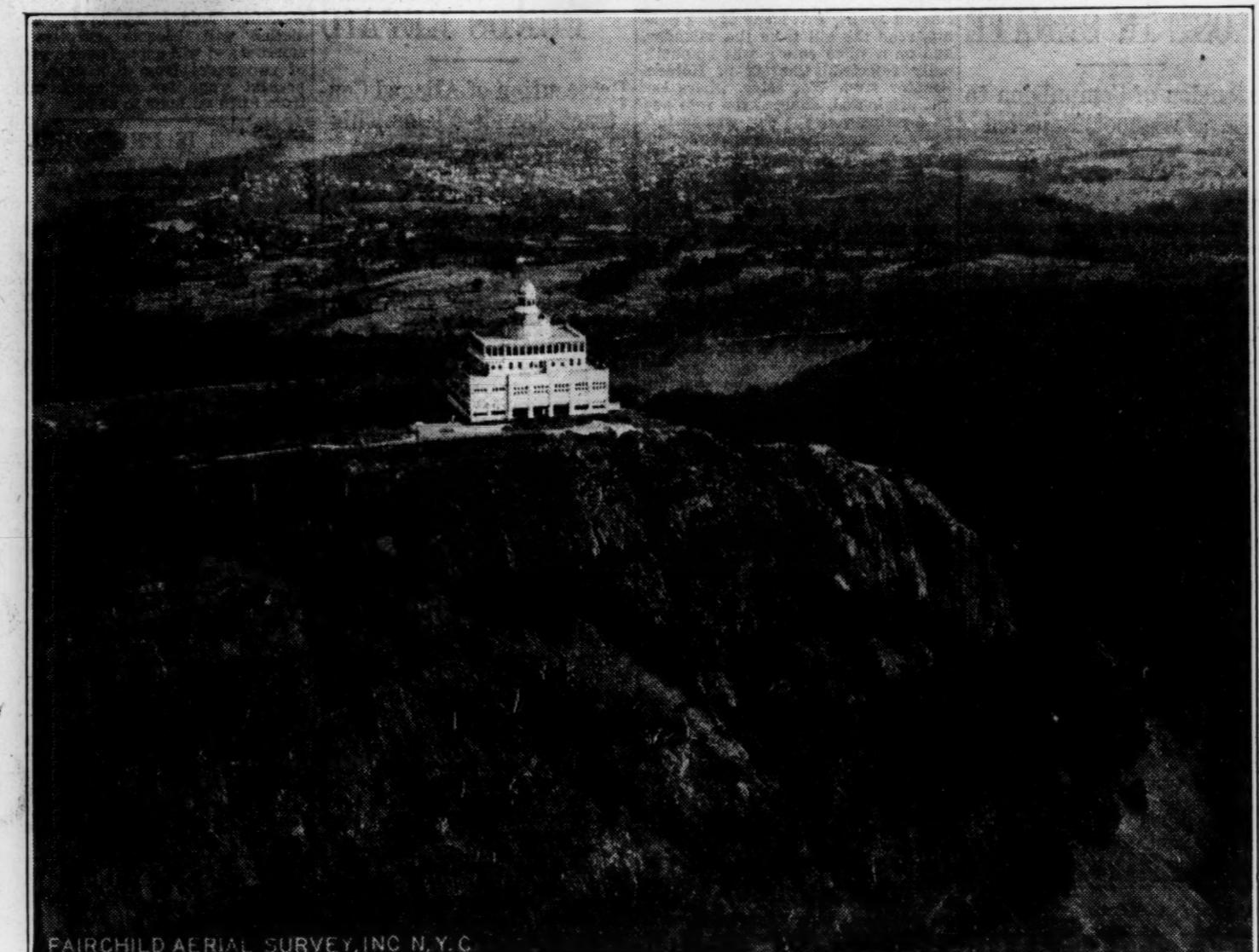
It is expected that John B. Inman, commander-in-chief, with Mrs. Inman, will address the gathering on the opening day. Commander Inman is to install the newly elected officers on the second day. Among the guests at the annual encampment dinner will be Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols.

At the same time the forty-seventh annual assembly of the Women's Relief Corps will be held in the Shadwell Congregational Church in Tremont Street. Mrs. Bertha W. Walker, president of the Massachusetts department, will preside. The guest of honor will be the national president, Mrs. Catharine McBride Hoster.

A dinner will be tendered Mrs. Hoster in the Hotel Arlington on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hattie A. Calahan of South Boston, present senior vice-president, will be advanced to the office of president of the Massachusetts department.

Test of a ruling by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that automobiles must not use horns

Old Mount Tom Around the Base of Which Dinosaurs Once Roamed



MASSACHUSETTS PEAK WHICH RAILWAY PROPOSES TO SELL. IN THE CENTER OF THE PICTURE STANDS THE SUMMIT HOUSE, A LANDMARK DAY AND NIGHT FOR MILES AROUND. IN THE BACKGROUND LIES THE CITY OF HOLYOKE WITH THE CONNECTICUT RIVER COURSING TO THE LEFT.

Proposed Sale of Mount Tom Disturbs Connecticut Valley

Vote of Railway Company Stockholders to Dispose of Peak Excites Much Concern Because of Scenic Value and Hold on Sentiment of Many Communities

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 31 (Special)—Mount Tom, one of the best-known peaks in the East, is on the market. This decision was reached at a meeting of the stockholders of the Mount Tom Railway Company, owners of the mountain, a few days ago, and at the same time the stockholders of the Holyoke Street Railway Company voted to sell the Mountain Park property adjacent. At an adjourned meeting of the corporations April 10, it is expected that a proposal of purchase may be submitted in definite form.

The prospect of a change of ownership is exciting not a little concern hereabouts because of the mountain's scenic value and the hold it has upon the sentiment of Connecticut Valley communities. Asked concerning the significance of the stockholders' vote, an officer of the street railway said that it might fairly be inferred that such an expression would not have been sought had there not been a prospective purchaser. But whether the seeker after the eminence may be, his identity stands unrevealed.

One of Two Purposes
Logically the property would be sought for one of two purposes—for development as an amusement resort or for the opportunity of establishing extensive quarries to utilize the immense deposits of trap rock on the mountain. Both uses have been made of the property to a limited extent by the present owners. Of late years Mountain Park in a considerable degree has shared in the decline that has overtaken so many street railway parks since the trolley cars' old popularity. Yet this place which has been so richly endowed is quite accessible to the automobile tourist and in the hands of a developer of popular amusement resorts it could very likely be made to yield financial profits, though this prospect might bring disaster to the owners of beautiful estates close by and the lovers of the unspoiled natural beauties of the region.

City or State Might Buy
As a result of his trip the number of local M. I. T. Alumni Associations in the United States has been raised to 58, two having been formed during the time he passed in Texas, one at Houston and the other at Dallas.

WARNS CITY IS LOSING ITS "DISTINCTIVE LOOK"

Speaking on "The Stones of Boston" at a meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women at the Vendome Reservoir.

As for the other potentiality—that of a huge commercial quarry—the situation likewise arouses unrest. Conducted in a limited way and in localities not directly within the sightseer's vision, such operations have had little effect upon the scenic asset represented. But a less restrained handling of the enterprise might work havoc to the rough but stately grandeur of the elevation.

The Mt. Tom Summit House, with its gilded dome and its electrical illumination, is a landmark for miles around, both day and night. The house itself sits directly on a huge mass of trap rock. The mountain, in fact, is part of a continuous range extending from Belchertown, Mass., to New Haven, Conn., with a crest of trap rock varying from 150 to 400 feet in thickness, resting upon a base of limestone and coarse conglomerate rock.

Geologists say that this valley was once an estuary of the sea, and that the powerful tides laid the bed of sandstone. Later, an immense volume of lava, belching up from the subterranean depths, formed the mountain range and overflowed along the base.

Tracks of Dinosaurs

Along the base of the mountain, where areas of sandstone escaped burial by the lava bed, are the tracks of giant dinosaurs inhabiting the region at a more remote time. The most famous of these specimens, discovered by Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College and a leading geologist of his time, are in a parcel of land now the private property of an official of the street railway company and running down to the highway from a secluded cottage that commands one of the grandest valley scenes in the East.

While the name of Mt. Tom is commonly applied to the southern peak, which is now offered for sale, it properly belongs to a range of

yesterday afternoon, Dean William M. Warren of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University declared that "Boston is losing much of its distinctive look." He ascribed this to the high cost of local stone for building construction.

"Gray limestone from Indiana has driven out our local granites," he said. "Even light-colored brick from distant kilns is replacing the stately red brick burned from our native clays. The new facades of our Boston streets now make the visitor from New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles feel at home."

ENGINEERING MEDAL FOR F. C. SHEPHERD

B. & M. Construction Head Wrote Winning Article

Frank C. Shepherd, chief construction engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has won the Desmond Fitzgerald medal for 1925, awarded by the Boston Society of Civil Engineers for the best article published during the year, it was announced today.

This article, "Preservative Treatment of Ties on the Boston & Maine Railroad," deals with the establishment of the Boston & Maine's tie-treating plant at Nashua, N. H. Mr. Shepherd described the process of treating ties under pressure with a creosote-coal tar solution, one of the many new efficiencies and economies by the railroads, by which it is expected to double the duration of the tie, and thus reduce tie renewals 50 per cent.

For the 10-year period ending 1921, the average renewals for the Boston & Maine Railroad were 277 per mile. With reduction of one-half there could be an annual saving of 139 ties per mile or approximately \$1,000,000 per year. This point should be reached in from 15 to 20 years, based on using all treated ties, at the end of about a 15-year period," the article says.

NEW BRIDGE WILL HELP LUMBERING

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 31 (Special)—By a vote of 72 to 1 in a special town meeting the town of Jamaica has voted to build a new bridge across West River to Jamaica station on the West River branch of the Central Vermont Railroad. The cost of the new structure, which will be of steel, will be about \$13,000, of which the Central Vermont will pay one-half the cost, outside of the planking and foundation. These two items will be furnished by the town.

The condition brought about by no bridge spanning the river for the last six months has occasioned many hardships among the business enterprises of Jamaica. All merchandise had to be carted by sleigh or automobile from Wardsboro Station, four miles away. Lumbering operations in this locality have been at a standstill this winter, as lumbermen have held off cutting because of the long haul to Wardsboro. With the completion of the bridge next summer, lumbering operations are expected to be unusually active.

PENSION VETOES GAIN SUPPORT

Gov. Fuller's Action Viewed as Courageous—He Explains His Stand

Support of Governor Fuller's action in vetoing, within the past two days, three bills aimed to give what amounts to special pensions to meritorious individuals connected with or in public employ, is growing at the State House, those who observe legislative cross-currents, believe.

Yesterday the Governor vetoed two bills giving pensions to veteran employees of the Carnegie Public Library, and it is felt that when the matter comes up for action in the House and Senate the vetoes will be upheld. On Monday the House overwhelmingly disapproved of a vote of a salary payment to the widow of a State House messenger.

The action of the Governor in vetoing two bills in the very next day after the House had objected to a similar veto, is expected to gain support for his stand.

Explaining that he felt the greatest sympathy for the worth of the persons in question, Governor Fuller pointed out that public policy rises above individual merit and should be considered first.

In disapproving the bills, the Governor said:

"How many of the citizens who have had the good fortune to have had steady employment for almost half a century with regular pay? There are thousands of men and women throughout the Commonwealth who have never had the opportunity of having steady employment year in and year out, and yet they have no pension. The taxpayers are not called upon to pay them \$1000 a year in a pension."

"I haven't the slightest doubt that the beneficiary of this bill has given good service to the city of Cambridge, for which the prevailing wages have been paid, but in justice to the taxpayers who have to pay these special pensions, many of whom are not as financially able to contribute to a special levy as those who receive it, I cannot approve of such legislation."

"Special legislation of this sort is unfair and inequitable to the rank and file of our citizens who have to pay the bills."

CHAMBER TO HEAR MR. SISSON

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who will address the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the Assembly Lunch on tomorrow noon, will arrive in Boston late this evening. His topic tomorrow will be "Don't Be Fooled," and will deal with general business conditions. Mr. Sisson was editor, advertising agency executive and finally banker.

POLICE JUSTICE CONFIRMED
CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (AP)—Nomination of Charles W. Small as police court justice at Meredith was confirmed yesterday by the Governor and Council. Nominations of two other police court judges, Oliver W. Marvin of New Castle and A. C. Morse of Durham were made.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 11

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBAC, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shelburne Colonial direction Billy Loozez. 6:20—Vocal selection. "Jimmie" Gallagher. 4:30—News flashes. "The Day in Finance." 5:05—Lunch stock market. 6:00—"Theater." 6:30—Dance, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher. 6:45—News and weather. 7:00—"Theater." 7:15—Programs arranged by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches: "Not Christianity, but Christ," by Bishop William F. Anderson; Mary McCreary, soprano; "A Day in Bohemia," 8:30—Sixth episode, "Radio Digest," mystery play, "A Step in the Dark." 9:00—Programs arranged by the Clyde McArdle, 9:30—WNAC concert orchestra, direction William F. Dodge. 10:00—"New York—Entertainers." 8:30—"The New York—Entertainers" octet. 10:30—"Alice in Wonderland."

WBAG, Worcester, Mass. (285 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6:00—"Alice in Wonderland."

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (250 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—"Alice in Wonderland."

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—"Alice in Wonderland."

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REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS URGED TO CONSIDER BRICK

New England Brick Manufacturers' Association Outlines Nation-Wide Publicity Campaign Among Architects and Builders

How bricks can be used successfully, profitably and ornamentally in building the homes, the office buildings, the factories, the railroad stations, the churches, the stores, the subways, the tunnels and the roads, is to be advertised to the architects, builders and real estate developers of the United States this summer by the members of the Brick Manufacturers' Association of New England. W. Gardner Long, president of the association and president of the New England Brick Company, is in charge of the campaign which the fellow-members of the organization decided upon this week.

"There have been brick building campaigns before," said Mr. Long, "but this one is going to be different. We are going to show the builders, the contractors and the architects how many ways they can use bricks to advantage where they may have grown into the habit of using other materials which may cost more and not prove nearly so serviceable. This is to be straight business. The age of brick structures, some of them more than 6000 years old, proves that for lasting qualities bricks can hold their own with stone."

Brochures are to be printed and sent broadcast, and they will tell of the brick rather back into the twilight of history to be told better than ever, if intentions are realized.

These books will tell that in old Colonial Boston, Jasper Rawlins received permission from the selectmen of the town on "The 2nd of 10th month, 1644" to make use of "a road, of upland for the making of Bricks at the Easterne end of Sargent Hues his Corne feld neere Roxbury gate."

The Boston brick brochures will undoubtedly go on to tell that the Roxbury Gate was on the famous Boston Neck, or Orange Street then, and now Washington, one mile and 33 yards long, which connected the peninsula of Boston with Roxbury before Back Bay was "dehydrated," or drained.

A lease of approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space in the Youth's Companion Building, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, has been taken by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to accommodate the addition of the revenue accounting and billing department, which like the metropolitan section of that department, which at present occupies space in the Youth's Companion Building equal to the amount which has just been leased.

The lease on the Malden headquarters expires on June 1. Work of moving the Malden branch into the middle of May. Each section employs about 425 persons. The Malden branch handles the accounts of subscribers in down-town Boston and the outlying districts to the north. The branch of the revenue accounting department which is now located on Commonwealth Avenue is known as the Brookline branch and covers the remaining territory of the telephone company.

The Brookline office occupies all of the fourth floor of the Youth's Companion Building and part of the sixth floor. The new lease has been made on the fifth floor, the main part of the sixth. Each floor contains approximately 13,000 square feet. Officials of the company emphasized the statement that combining of the two sections of the revenue accounting department does not mean that a consolidation has been formed and that the Malden branch and the Metropolitan branch will continue to serve their original purpose.

Opportunity to visit the new University Club Building in Park Square, formal opening of which will be held in September, was extended recently to members of the club by Monks & Johnson, the architects, representatives of whom guided the visitors through the partially completed structure.

Actual work in almost every stage of the building process was seen with the exception of the steel structural work, which has been completed. Brick and stone work has been finished up to the sixth of the eight floors except on Stuart Street where this part has been completed.

Fireproof work is nearly complete and only the two uppermost floors remain to be finished. This process consists merely of cement pouring. Much interest was shown in athletic L, the one-story building extending to the right of the main structure. This part of the entire project is in the most advanced stage of construction. Two squash courts are completely installed and all that remains to be done is to the swimming pool is the laying of tiles.

It is eventually planned to raise this part to height equal to the main building. It will then contain, among numerous other necessary features, a large auditorium. Wiring and plumbing has been completed and the erection of partitions is now in progress on the first six floors.

The trustees under the will of Augustus Hemenway have sold the property 48-70 Canal Street, 141-163 Friend Street, corner of Market Street, to Samuel Lebowich.

This property comprises over 22,000 square feet of land covered by six-story buildings formerly occupied by the Paine Furniture Company. Since their occupancy the property has been divided into three separate buildings, each one of which is leased for a long term of years.

The building 48-54 Canal Street, corner of Market Street, is leased to Coleman Levin et al; the building 56-62 Canal Street is leased to Andrew Dutton Company, and the building 64-70 Canal Street is leased to Columbia Myers. The entire block is assessed for \$62,000, of which \$55,400 is on the land and \$8,200 is on the building. The sale was made through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

The Dean Building Trust has renewed the lease to Carter Macy Company, Inc., of space on the second floor of the building numbered 60 India Street. The Manufacturers

New University Club House



Monks & Johnson, Architects
Members Recently Inspected Construction Progress on New Stuart Street/Clubhouse

CAPE TO INVITE THE COOLIDES

Natives in Sou'westers and Oilskins Will Carry Invitation to Washington

President Coolidge will be invited to make Cape Cod the location of the summer White House of the Nation, it is known today. The invitation will be extended late in April by two natives, who will call upon the President garbed in yellow oilskins and sou'westers, and carrying with them a basket of Cape Cod oysters.

The decision to make the effort to attract the Presidential return to Massachusetts again, President Coolidge having expressed keen satisfaction with his vacation at Swampscott last year, was made at the annual meeting yesterday of the Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Hotel Association held at the Hotel Canterbury, Boston.

Plans for the invitation to the President were announced today by James D. Henderson of Henderson & Ross, director of publicity for the new Cape Cod Real Estate Board.

The business session of the hotel association re-elected the present board of officers, so that Charles H. Brown of East Bay, Lower Osterville, is serving his fourth term as president; P. F. Brine, host to yesterday's party and also manager of the Hotel Pilgrim at Plymouth, is vice president, and C. D. Crawford of The Pines, at Cotuit, is secretary and treasurer. President Brown announced that during the past year 11 new names were added to the membership list, which totals 58.

Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset, president of the New England Hotel Association, and F. D. E. Babcock, manager of the convention and tourist bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce also were speakers.

Among those present were A. M. Bartlett of the Morland Proctor Company; P. F. Brine, C. H. Brown, Herbert M. Chase of the Wesley House, Oak Bluffs; Harold C. Coley of the Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth; F. C. Coley; C. D. Crawford; Francis A. Crowley of the Norcross House, Monument Beach; H. S. Dowden, secretary of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce; F. H. Grant of the Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham; E. D.

Kollock, Boston; D. B. Goode, Boston; W. O. Luscombe of Woods Hole; H. Neal of the Nobscuttet, at Yarmouth; C. M. Shattoe of Boston; E. L. Wilson, assistant general passenger agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Charles Dooley of the Mayflower Inn, Plymouth; and W. M. Douglass of the Samoset House, Plymouth.

GANOLINE PRICES RAISED ONE CENT

A general increase of one cent per gallon in the retail and tank wagon price of gasoline became effective today among most of the large New England distributors. Announcement of the advance by the Standard Oil Company of New York was followed by the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, Beacon Oil Company and the Metropolitan Company.

The Jenney Oil Company has not advanced its price, but officials of that company said today that there would probably be an increase of one cent in the tank wagon and retail price to become effective tomorrow morning.

MARINE RESEARCH STATION

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 27 (Special Correspondence) — Graduates of Indiana University who are now in Florida will make it possible for the university to establish a research station at Miami Beach, Fla. The vacancy arose in the election department today when Thomas E. Goggin of South Boston, an appointee of Mayor Curley, resigned. Both Mr. Melody and Mr. Goggin are Democrats.

NAMED FOR ELECTIONS POST

Mayor Nichols today sent to the Civil Service Commission the appointment of Patrick J. Melody, formerly State Senator and Representative from Boston, to be a commissioner in the election department. The vacancy arose in the election department today when Thomas E. Goggin of South Boston, an appointee of Mayor Curley, resigned. Both Mr. Melody and Mr. Goggin are Democrats.

Music News and Reviews

The Chromatic Club

The Chromatic Club held its last meeting of the current season at the Copley-Plaza yesterday morning. Dorsey Whittington, a pianist hitherto unheard in Boston, provided the major portion of the morning's music. For balance and contrast Pembroke Dahlquist, a baritone known through his recitals in Jordan Hall, sang two groups of songs, the first in German, the second in English. For these Miss Frances Weeks played the piano accompaniments.

To set his abilities before his new and large audience Mr. Whittington chose widely ranging music. Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Weber, Chopin, and a goodly number of moderns were listed. Chopin's B flat minor Sonata proved a masterpiece of its fluent Scherzo and of the opening movement seemed to escape the pianist. Again, the Funeral March of the third movement displayed too unwieldy a touch and too little grace in the contrasting section.

But other music evolved differing outcome. A Chopin Impromptu added

SHIPPERS RENEW RATES CAMPAIGN

Boston and New England Forces to Continue Differentials Contest

Boston and New England shipping interests are preparing to renew their campaign to abolish the railroad rate differentials, which, they declare, are seriously handicapping the development of the port of Boston and are preventing the port of Boston and are preventing the real estate market competition between the carriers.

Resolutions were unanimously passed at a dinner given by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Harvard Club last night giving full support to the legal contest for equalization of opportunity for Boston.

Assurance was given by Judge Julius H. Conant, counsel for the Port of New York Authority, that New York will stand with Boston on this issue, and will "co-operate that they may compete the better."

Opinion expressed at the meeting, which took the form of a new mobilization of forces against the rate differentials, was wholly in favor of the bill which William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, has introduced in Congress to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to eliminate the differentials.

Wilbur La Roe Jr., attorney for the Maritime Association, explained that although the effort thus far toward the abolition of the port differentials have been unsuccessful, further hearings are to be held at which the issue will be pressed to the limit.

He considered the passage of the Butler Bill virtually essential to the adjustment of the differential problem because, he said, the states are silent as to differential policy. He contended that the bill was not rate-making, but strictly a matter of national transportation policy determining that each port should enjoy its natural geographical advantages.

Mr. La Roe pointed out that the arbitrators who established the differentials late in the nineteenth century at that time pointed out the likelihood that changed circumstances would make them unjust. He said that shippers should not be forced to pay the same rail rates for shipments of 500 miles, for example, as for twice that distance as they do under the differential system.

Clifford S. Sims, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, another speaker, discussed "Rail versus Water Transportation." He expressed the view that the two were reciprocal in their benefits, and that development cannot be developed more extensively. Edward E. Blodgett, chairman of the Maritime Association, presided.

The decision to make the effort to attract the Presidential return to Massachusetts again, President Coolidge having expressed keen satisfaction with his vacation at Swampscott last year, was made at the annual meeting yesterday of the Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Hotel Association held at the Hotel Canterbury, Boston.

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VERMONT CHIEF JUSTICE IS NAMED

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 31 (AP)—Gov. Franklin S. Billings today appointed Frank L. Fish of Vergennes, chief of the superior judges of Vermont, to the Supreme Court bench, designating him as fourth associate justice and promoting Justices Leighton F. Stick of St. Johnsbury and Fred M. Butler of Rutland, respectively, to be second and third associate justices.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S YEAR R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries for the year ended Jan. 31, 1925, net \$16,818, after expenses and federal tax, compared with \$13,065,821 in the previous year.

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Rehearsals for its first concert to be given early in May are now being held by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, made up of volunteers. The organization has 68 members, but there are still openings for players of the violin, viola, cello, oboe, bassoon, French horn and trombone, the conductor, Joseph F. Wagner, states. Persons wishing to join may attend any Wednesday evening rehearsal at the Lowell School, Center and Mozart Streets, Jamaica Plain. Mr. Wagner is assistant director of music in the Boston public schools, and used former members of high school orchestras as a nucleus for the new civic orchestra.

MAYOR INSTRUCTS CITY ASSESSORS

In view of the fact that the assessors of Boston begin their annual valuation of property tomorrow, Mayor Nichols addressed them this morning, telling them that he expected careful, complete and fair estimates to be taken of the real estate in the city. The Mayor dwelt at length on the importance of the work which the assessors have to do.

He told them that there were two great interests to be considered. He reiterated that he wanted no favors shown in this work nor did he expect that any would be shown.

THE STORE FOR MEN
A Separate Store in a Separate Building

Lower Prices on Salem Cord Tires

Reveal Material Savings on 10,000 Mile Guarantee

Now is the time to put your car on new rubber — these big sturdy cords are built for long wear.

When you need another tire get a SALEM and you won't need another for a long time!

Salem Cord Tires are adjusted on a 10,000 - mile guarantee basis; experience

has proven that the average of Salem Cord Tires actually gives much more mileage than this.

Salem Balloon Tires

Are Guaranteed Against All Defects in Workmanship and Materials

The New Price List

Tires	Price	Tubes	Price
30x3½ Super Cl	13.85	30x3½	2.65
30x3½ St. Side	16.85	30x3½	2.65
32x3½ "	18.75	32x3½	3.75
31x4 "	20.75	31x4	3.95
32x4 "	23.75	32x4	4.25
33x4 "	24.75	33x4	4.50
34x4 "	25.75	34x4	4.75
32x4½ "	30.75	32x4½	4.95
33x4½ "	32.75	33x4½	5.35
34x4½ "	34.75	34x4½	5.50
35x4½ "	35.75	35x4½	5.75
33x5 "	38.25	33x5	6.15
35x5 "	41.75	35x5	6.35
37x5 "	42.25	37x5	6.80

Balloon Tires

Tire Size	Price	Tube Size	Price
29x4.40	18.25	29x4.40	4.00
31x5.25	27.75	31x5.25	5.75
30x5.77	31.75	30x5.77	5.95
32x5.77	35.75	32x5.77	6.15
33x6.00	3		

CONFEREES HOPE TO BREAK WORLD GRIP ON STAPLES

(Continued from Page 1)
goes to war (e. g. oil, minerals, cotton, rubber, etc.). In fine, the demolition, throughout the world, of purely artificial, discriminatory and dangerous barriers.

(2) Specific issues such as a discussion of the performance of many natural resources, food supplies, labor markets, international finances, internal and local problems and methods, and a thousand and one concrete matters which affect economic peace and efficiency.

"The ultimate goal of the conference," said Dr. Gilbert, speaking on the general issue, "will undoubtedly be the leveling, so far as is possible, of the artificial barriers which clutter the free and efficient interchange of economic products."

"All nations need copper, and cotton, and rubber, and coal, and petroleum, and many other such products, but they often have difficulty in getting them today without paying uneconomic premiums. We must ask the question: Is it fair to deny a people the right to have a necessary product which they are unable to produce?"

"It is to secure the right to such staples that nations are frequently forced into war, though they may not so analyze the surface causes at the time. I cannot see how the United States tariff can escape discussion, for it is a definite barrier to the free passage of goods."

Other writers on the coming conference have pointed out that Europe has long turned an attentive eye to the economic intercourse which goes within the 48 states of the American Union. The establishment of a similar European trade union, a zollverein, is held by many to be a likely result of the conference. Could such a customs union be brought about, the resultant cross flow and equalization of goods it is believed would do much for a re-newed prosperity.

Survey of World's Resources

To bring about a better worldwide exchange, a survey of the world's resources will probably have to be made, Dr. Gilbert said, and then a study of the extent to which free interchange is artificially interfered with.

Turning to a discussion of more specific issues, in particular international agriculture and marketing of food products, Dr. Gilbert was on very familiar ground, for his particular qualifications on the committee are as a marketing expert and agriculturist.

"After all," he said, "in any discussion of economics, foodstuffs are absolutely basic. As the world goes on binding its economic fabric closer and closer, interdependence of necessity grows, and we must study our mutual problems more and more. The movement of foodstuffs from one nation to another, for instance, is important. Problems of freights, exchange of information, the effect of domestic legislation, and tariffs will have to be considered."

The Fertilizer Centralization

"Take the matter of fertilizers. The world's supply of nitrates is largely centered in Chile. Potash is mostly in Germany. Yet those two nations should not endanger the security of the economic structure by denying necessary products to other nations. These monopolies are vitally contributing factors in arousing international jealousy and resultant war."

It is essential that certain necessary products shall be bought and sold freely, all countries.

"The world's food supply, using food in its largest sense, is one of the biggest problems of the coming conference. What is the future of the world's food as compared to its population? We are faced with a rapidly growing population. Are our food supplies growing with similar rapidity?"

Recently a book has been written which predicts that people are multiplying faster than the supplies to feed them, and dire results are prophesied. With this view I do not

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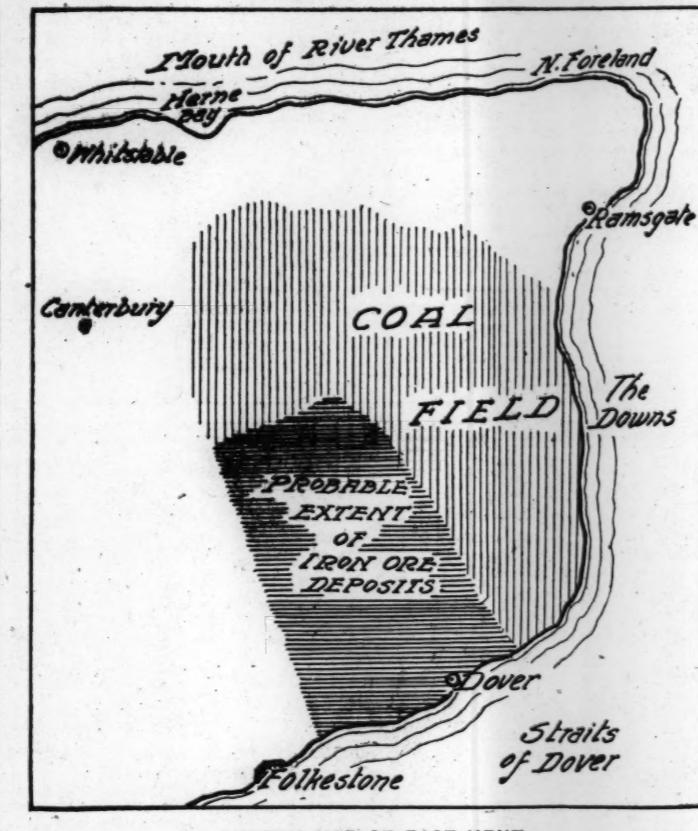
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SKETCH MAP OF EAST KENT
Showing Coal and Iron Regions. The Ports of Folkestone, Dover, Deal and Sandwich Are Easy of Access.

wholly coincide. Certainly with the development of new sources, supply will keep near enough to demand for a long, long time.

Food Census of World

"Under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture, a survey has already been started and will be completed in 1930, which will constitute a food census of the world. By its means we will be able to find definitely what international steps of equalization ought to be taken."

Similarly, several economic problems have arisen out of the war. Dr. Gilbert said the conference will probably not have to discuss reparations or debt payments. However, it may discuss the nice economic point which asks the effect of payment to a country of reparations or debts which are unbalanced by any like exchange on the books of the creditor.

In other words, will not the receipt of money or goods for debt payments have a depressive effect upon industry in the country where the money is received? Would not the unfavorable trade balance caused by debt payments have as depressive an effect as if the country actually had to buy the goods and thereby lessened its own industry?

To Discuss Marketing

Although the conference will discuss problems which in the main affect external relations, there are matters of a more domestic nature which may be considered. Several members of the committee are experts on co-operative marketing, which is rapidly growing in favor in Europe, and their knowledge may be put to advantage in countries which have not tried this new method of eliminating middlemen and superfluous profits.

One of the objects of the conference's probable achievement consists of the distinguished list of men who will decide the agenda, time of meeting, method of choosing delegates, and act as a "steering committee" for the final conference.

Gustave Ador, president of the Economic and Financial Committee of the League, and former president of the Swiss Republic, is to be present. Other members who have been definitely decided upon are:

Members Already Selected

Sir Arthur Balfour, president of the British Committee of Trade and Industry; Georges Theunis, former Belgian Premier; W. T. Layton, dis-

tinguished editor of The Economist, London; Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, High Commissioner of India; Leopold Dubois, president of the League's financial committee and president of the League of Swiss Banks; Ernesto Belloni, Italian Deputy; Mme. Emmy Freudlich, president of the Vienna Guild of Co-operators; M. F. Hodac, secretary-general of the Czechoslovakian Association of Industries; Anders Oerne, secretary-general of the Swedish Co-operatives; M. de Stefani, formerly Italian Finance Minister; Peyerimhoff de Fontenelle, prominent French industrialist; Robert Pirelli, Italian industrialist; Leopoldo Lagarde, Economic Committee; M. Sugimura, Japanese president of the League's Commission on Communication and Transit; Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, London Board of Trade; Wladislaw Grabski, former Polish Prime Minister; M. Cambo, former Spanish Minister of Finances; Carlo Brebbia, Argentine agriculturist; M. Serruys, French director of commercial agreements in the Ministry of Commerce; Keengo Mori, financial agent of the Japanese Government; Dr. Adam Shortt, former Canadian civil service commissioner; A. G. Kroller, transit authority in The Hague; Dr. Clemens Lammers, German councillor in the Federation of Industries; Ernst Trendelenburg, secretary of state to the Minister of National Economy; Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade, former Brazilian Finance Minister.

RADICALS GAIN SEATS IN BRAZILIAN CHAMBER

BUENOS AIRES, March 31 (P)—Official count just completed, shows that the Radical Party, under the leadership of former President Irigoyen, obtained 35 of the 83 seats filled in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Irigoyen group of radicals now is the largest faction in the Chamber. The Chamber is constituted as follows: Irigoyen Radicals 59, Government Radicals 34, Conservatives 43, Socialists 19 and Democrats 3.

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COAL AND IRON TO HELP KENT

(Continued from Page 1)

has 42.23 per cent of volatile matter and only 52 per cent of fixed carbon.

Between these two extremes of carbon content 73 other seams have been analyzed, providing coal for navigation, steam, house, general heating, gas and coke purposes. Compared with the famous Welsh steam coal, used by the navy, the East Kent coal from Ripple shows a higher carbon content, and the Kent locomotive and coking coals show better figures than the Monmouthshire varieties.

Supply for 400 Years

Estimates of the life of the Kent coalfield average out at 6,000,000,000 tons, and given, say, 18 to 20 pits, producing 750,000 tons each per year, would give 400-450 years to exhaust the supply.

Just as coal was discovered more or less by chance, so ironstone was found when the Dover borehole was being enlarged for coal. It was found here about 600 feet from the surface. In other places it is deeper. Iron ore is to be smelted in Kent up to about 100 years ago, and the forests which covered the country supplied the charcoal for the furnaces. But the ore in those days was near the surface and had no connection with the present finds. It is estimated that in the 17,000 to 20,000 acres of proved iron deposits there must be at least 100,000,000 tons of ore. If this averages 30,000 tons of metal it would give 3,000,000 tons of iron, which, if extracted at 1000 tons a day, would last for 1000 years. That this is not an idle calculation may be judged from the fact that the metallic content of three samples of calcined ore was 40.10 per cent, 49.23 per cent and 48.61 per cent.

Apart from coal and iron this garden country of England produces chalk for lime, cement, and whitening; flints for silica bricks, roads and concrete aggregate; various sands, of which some are suitable for glass making and others for foundry purposes; fireclay, and limestone. With all these on the spot other industries must without doubt seek establishment in East Kent. Added to this, such industries will be within easy access of Dover, Richborough, Deal and other possible ports.

MAINE STATE REUNION WILL BE RADIOPCAST

Songs of Maine, sung by more than 2000 former Maine "folks," including Mayor Nichols of Boston, will be broadcast on the night of April 12, when the State of Maine reunion is held in Symphony Hall. All the speeches at the affair, among which will be those of Governor Fuller, Governor Brewster of Maine, and Mayor Nichols will be limited to 10 minutes.

The "folks back home" on the farms, and in the cities of Maine will get an opportunity to hear the entire program, which will include the First Corps Cadets band and the Symphony Hall pipe organ played by Miss Edith Lang, through Station WBZ.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Bubblekins

THE FIRE was cross. Instead of showing a bright, shining face, such as he usually wore, he looked sick and could hardly see him at all, unless you stooped down and peered right into the stove, and then you saw how cross he was.

The Bubblekin family, sitting in shining rows on top of the stove, every lid in place, ready to begin work, did not know what to do. Cook had given them the dinner to boil, but how could they bubble and boil without the help of the Fire? Father Bubblekin said to him, pleasantly, "Brother Fire, if you don't burn, we can't bubble and boil, and how will the dinner get done?"

"Brother your old dinner!" said the Fire, very crossly.

"Why, Brother Fire," said Mother Bubblekin, gently, "whatever is the matter?"

"Well, if you must know," replied the Fire, "I don't think I ought to have to work every day. My Grandfather, the Sun, does not have to shine every day, so why should I have to burn? He is taking a rest today, so why shouldn't I?"

Mother Bubblekin looked perplexed, but Father Bubblekin broke out with, "I will do my best," said the Fire, and he burned as hard as ever he could, while the Bubblekins sat tight on the stove and waited for their turn. Soon, when the Fire was very hot indeed, Father Bubblekin's lid began to dance, and he began to whisper softly, "Bubble-bubble-bubble," and presently Mother Bubblekin and all the little Bubblekins began to whisper, "Bubble-bubble-bubble."

Finally the stove became so very hot that Father Bubblekin broke out into a loud jolly song:

Bubble, bubble,
We have no trouble.
When you cook together, you see.
We cook with ease.
Whatever you please.
As quick as quick can be.

And all the other Bubblekins hummed in chorus, "Bubble, bubble, we have no trouble."

Just then Cook came back into the kitchen.

"How nicely the dinner is cooking," she said, and she lifted up Father Bubblekin's lid and there was the chicken boiling away as well as could be. And so could hear the others bubbling, too.

"Something has brightened up the fire splendidly," she said, beginning to prepare the salad.

The Library

The Lincoln Library of Prof. Clark Bissett

Seattle, Wash.

SPECIAL Correspondence to students of American history, and to students of Abraham Lincoln in particular, is the Lincoln Library of Professor Bissett of Seattle. Professor Bissett has been collecting books on Lincoln for over 40 years, and has nearly everything available on the subject, including many rare volumes and titles. His is the second largest Lincoln library in the world. Beautifully housed in a charmingly furnished fire-proof room, this library is a delight to visit. Professor Bissett is a lawyer and a teacher in the law school of the University of Washington. He says his keen interest in Lincoln began when as a young man traveling in Europe he met John Hay in Rome. The statesman told the youth much of the great man and awakened an interest that resulted in this collection. Out of the collection and its study there developed a few years ago Professor Bissett's essay on Lincoln, "Lincoln, the Universal Man."

The library contains 1002 titles that are listed in the Oakleaf bibliography, and 700 of the 1000 that are listed in the Fish bibliography. Besides this, he has 150 titles that are listed neither in Oakleaf nor in Fish, and 300 volumes that bear directly on the life of Lincoln, but would not be listed in a strictly Lincoln bibliography, as they contain only separate chapters on Lincoln.

Morse's Lincoln

What Professor Bissett calls the heart of his collection consists of four full bound volumes of the "Life of Lincoln" by John T. Morse Jr. This is the limited 1893 Riverside Press edition. The edition was originally published in two volumes. The value of the Bissett volumes is that they have been expanded to four, because there have been inserted in the proper places in the biography many original manuscripts, newspaper ballads of the time, w-orders, telegrams, and such original

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tion for admission to Annapolis signed by Henry Clay. Others are soldiers' requisitions and war orders. The second volume contains several rare photographs. One is of Lincoln, Nicolay and Hay with a note from Mr. Hay identifying himself. Another is one of Mr. Lincoln died 1857, the negative of which was lost in the Chicago fire. These photographs are all dated, and the location of the negative, if in existence is named. Of great interest is a penciled letter from J. R. Grant, the father of U. S. Grant, to a Sherman committee praising their work. He mentions the gifts and acknowledgments that have been given to U. S. Grant for his work in the army, but says that not enough recognition has been given to the work of Sherman and urges the committee to do something for the Sherman family. These items constitute only a small part of the valuable and rare documents collected in these four volumes.

In Foreign Tongue

Another valuable feature of this library consists in the many bound pamphlets, sermons and addresses, many of which were delivered at the time of Lincoln's funeral and are, of course, entirely lost except as preserved here. For example, the proceedings of the Athenaeum Club on April 18, 1865, many sermons and addresses that have not survived as literature, but which give a correct idea of the sentiment of the times. Among these books are also later birthday and memorial addresses, and editorials of the times.

Constituting a unique feature of this library are the books on Lincoln written in foreign tongues. There are books in German, French, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Yiddish, Hawaiian, Korean, Italian, Swedish, and Norwegian. One of these is "Ke Kelki Paionit" or "The Pioneer Boy," by Samuel C. Andrews, published in New York in 1868, and evidently designed as a school textbook for use in the Hawaiian Islands.

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before and then after his experience in the White House.

Besides these books that are listed in Lincoln bibliographies, Professor Bissett has collected about 500 books that bear on the life of Lincoln. Unusual among them is a "Diary from March, 1861, to November, 1862" by Adam Gurovski, published in 1862 and giving a first hand account of Lincoln's first inauguration and the beginnings of the war. Among these are also "The Life of W. H. Seward," by Frederick Seward and "The Private Life and Public Services of Solomon P. Chase," by Ward. The unique feature of these volumes is that they are from the private library of Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, and are liberally annotated by Mr. Welles with affirmations or contradictions of the text. A bound volume of "Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois of 1814 to 1879," contains 16 mentions of Abraham Lincoln, and several affirmations of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The will bears date of Nov. 23, 1922. Among the witnesses to the document was Roy W. Howard, who, with Robert P. Scripps, only surviving son of E. W. Scripps, was offered for probate by a representative of Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, formerly Secretary of War, who was its custodian.

After minor bequests of annuities and a flat sum bequest of \$25,000 to Harry L. Smithson, E. W. Scripps secretary, the entire residuary income of the trust was left to Robert P. Scripps and his children, for the life of the trust, which is to remain in existence until the passing of the youngest of Robert P. Scripps' children.

No estimate has yet been placed upon the value of the estate, but it is expected that this will be done in the next few weeks, when letters testamentary are applied for. In case of the prior passing of Robert P. Scripps, the following are appointed as trustees of the estate: Roy W. Howard of New York, Thomas L. Sidlo of Cleveland and Gilson Gardner of Washington, D. C.

CANADA'S BILL FOR FUEL

TORONTO, Ont., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—Deploring the large amount of Canadian money sent out of the country for fuel, which if spent in Canada would benefit our citizens, Howard Stutchbury, Trade Commissioner for Alberta, in an address to a ratepayers' association here was confident that Toronto would get Alberta coal at a \$7 rate, and thus make the people independent of the United States mine owners. "The Canadian National Railways could ship the coal in June and July when \$1,000,000 worth of railroad stock and locomotives are laid up and rusting," he said. "At present the miners in Alberta are working only 120 days in the year, and if employed the year round the price of coal would be considerably reduced."

Son Named Executor

Robert P. Scripps is named executor as well as trustee. By the terms of the trust agreement, Mrs. E. W. Scripps, widow of the publisher, is left the use of Miramer, the large California ranch and winter home of the Scripps family, and annual income of \$60,000, and the right to will \$1,000,000 of the property of the trust estate.

Also named as trustee is Mrs. Thomas E. Meader, of La Jolla, Calif., receiving an annuity of \$30,000.

An annuity of \$15,000 to Miami University is for the purpose of carrying on investigations into population problems which Mr. Scripps has been financing for a number of years.

Another of \$30,000 goes to "Science Service" for the purpose of carrying on the work of that institution, which Mr. Scripps founded during his lifetime, and to popularize and disseminate natural scientific information and data throughout the United States.

Other Requests

The trust agreement also provides that 30 per cent of the annual income of the estate is to be used for

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SCRIPPS TRUST CITED IN WILL

Thirty P. C. of Income to Finance New Newspapers or News Enterprises

HAMILTON, O., March 31 (P)—The will of Edward W. Scripps, publisher and founder of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, was offered for probate by a representative of Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, formerly Secretary of War, who was its custodian.

After minor bequests of annuities and a flat sum bequest of \$25,000 to Harry L. Smithson, E. W. Scripps secretary, the entire residuary income of the trust was left to Robert P. Scripps and his children, for the life of the trust, which is to remain in existence until the passing of the youngest of Robert P. Scripps' children.

No estimate has yet been placed upon the value of the estate, but it is expected that this will be done in the next few weeks, when letters testamentary are applied for. In case of

THE HOME-FORUM

The Dear Acquaintances of Every Day

THROUGH long familiarity and habituation we lose our sense of warmth and intimacy as well as the wonder and strangeness of everyday things. It is one of the penalties of having grown up. For childhood, and it is one of its special blessings, the world of common objects is incessantly fresh and surprising and things which the adult is hardly aware of as existing are new and exciting.

I had the good fortune as a boy to play in an old garden. It was only a city backyard, though a very large one, but it had for a quarter of a century been carefully planted and cultivated until it was a wilderness of flowering shrubs, fruit trees, grapevines, and beds of vegetables and old-fashioned flowers, and it had, moreover, a patch of waste land in which the flora of the neighboring hills and even of the more distant woods took foothold. In one retired corner, too, where syringas and grapevines cast a perpetual shade, someone had made a rockery and had planted a variety of woodland plants, gathered in the country during summer vacations.

Playing day in and day out in this green world, we children came to know it, as the saying is, as intimately as the palm of our hand. I could even yet draw an accurate plan of its walks, beds, and plantations and could tell where each bush and tree grew and what kind of plants were in every bed. I suppose that the grace of childhood is more or less microscopic, while the gaze of maturity is telescopic. The child has a short vision, though his dreams may be long, and the adult a long vision, though unfortunately his dreams are limited. At any rate, that old garden delighted me so much that I could never have enough of it and even at the seashore or in the mountains in summer I longed to get back to it. It was minutely familiar, and yet was never two seasons the same. Out of the air at any time a new seed might be dropped and there would appear a new denizen of the garden, something to be visited and identified and studied for awhile with excited interest. A new bird might any morning light in the pine trees, a new butterfly hover over the bed of phlox or a beetle scuttle from under an overturned stone. Out in the woods things happened too fast. The variety of discoveries was bewildering. But in the garden each new occurrence was isolated because everything else was known, and one had time to grow used to it and to add it successfully to one's fund of previous impressions.

But of course the old things were never exhausted. Every day there were discoveries to make—the way some flower was folded in the bud, the way some vegetable formed its seeds, the way some caterpillar made its cocoon. Most adults come to look upon such things as trivial, but it is part of the unconscious wisdom of the child to know that nothing is trivial. The child has

besides plenty of time. He can occupy hours if he chooses in watching spider spin its web, and no pressing cares divert his mind from concentration.

Indoors matters are nowise different. Things that form part of the daily routine of the adult, done conscientiously or perfunctorily, but without joy or excitement are for the child new and romantic. Adults who have forgotten their childhood are often puzzled to know why the children prefer the kitchen to any other room in the house and are inclined to deplore what seems to them a plebeian taste in their offspring. But the fact is that the operations of the kitchen and the utensils used in them are perpetually fascinating. I remember a small closet in our kitchen in which were kept spices, bottles of essences, flavoring extracts, condiments, and all sorts of preserves and dried fruits used in pickling and preserving. I never tired of reading labels and asking questions, nor could I ever get over my surprise that the adult members of the family knew nothing and cared less about these interesting materials, brought from the ends of the earth and gathered here in a corner of our kitchen. I spent hours consulting the dictionary and encyclopedias on what may be called the geography of groceries and learned almost as much concerning foreign lands as I later did while collecting postage-stamps—far more, I am afraid, than I ever did in school.

On favorable evenings, too, the kitchen became children's laboratory, in which we not only learned how to make and pull taffy, pop corn, and roast chestnuts, but experimented in less well-known directions. One night, for example, we made starch out of potatoes by grinding them and washing the starch out of the pulp with cold water. And we went even further, for some of us had read that dentine gum is made of starch and we spent happy evening trying to make dentine gum lessons so joyfully learned are never forgotten.

Now are some other lessons. I remember how one afternoon I was teasing the cook, a good-humored Norwegian girl, whose head was full of peasant legends and superstitions. When our hilarity reached its height, I seized a piece of bread from the table and threw it at her, and then was astonished to find her grow suddenly very solemn. Her face, indeed, expressed more than solemnity. She was shocked, and, perhaps, a little frightened. To my questions she replied that it was a sin to throw bread, because bread is sacred. And she told me the story of the Girl Who Trod on a Loaf, exactly as it is given in Hans Andersen. From that day I have looked at bread with the respect it deserves, and have never treated a piece with disrespect, suppose that such a notion could strike the simple people living in an arid country, where the raising of grain is an arduous and precarious occupation and bread is never so cheap as to become matter-of-course.

Longfellow describes a character as being "as pure as water and as good as bread," and there is a satisfying simplicity and completeness about the description that transcends more elaborate statements. Our oversophisticated tastes have made us think of bread and water as the most meager of diets, and yet for a plain taste there is never anything else quite so good.

Among our contemporary poets—and what is a poet except an adult who has kept the wisdom of the child?—Harold Monro has most often found his inspiration among the most common and ordinary things of the household. In such poems as "Everything" and "Weekend," he has celebrated the friendliness to man of

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Delightful creatures that have followed him; Not far behind;

and has lamented that he—

Has failed to hear the sympathetic call

Or Crockery and Cutlery, those kind Reposeful Teraphim

Of his domestic happiness; the Stool He sat on, or the Door he entered through;

and concludes:

But you should listen to the talk of these. Honest, they are, and patient they have kept;

Served him without his Thank or his Please . . .

I want your dear acquaintances, al-

I pass you arrogantly over, throw Your lovely sounds, and squander them along;

My busy days. I'll do you no more wrong . . .

Remain my friends: I feel, though I don't speak,

Your touch grow kindlier from week to week.

R. M. G.

To the Wild Ass

Who hath sent forth, asked Job, the wild ass free To roam waste places: who hath loosed his bands?—A manumission that one understands As symbol suiting arid imagery; For superscriptions of captivity Are written in the rivers of moist lands,

And frown and forest with umbra-

geous hands Hold back the light of lurid liberty; But few are futile are the tentacles To twine about the heart of one who dwells

In those vast spaces where the world seems small.

There with indifference the foot may press

The dusty surface of its emptiness And send it spinning like an idle ball.

—Anne G. Winslow, in "The Long Gallery,"

in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

Hill-Top Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blow! Blow, O wind!

Come—go!

Touch lightly this cradle set out to sun where the apple tree boughs bend low;

Drink when you come to the green spring brink—drink!

Pick up a song from the full-throated thrush on the high-rail fence in our meadow; nor hush it, carry to sky!

Come wind—lift!

Flaunt the fragrance of lilac; the catbird's cry;

Whip the birch trees bare of butterfly wings; swing the robin's squawking brood as we pass; set the elm tree laughing, the brooklet dancing!

Ah! wind—come and blow!

Spray the dew with Iridescence!

Gertrude S. McCalmont

The Elizabethan Sonnet

The sonnets of the Elizabethans marked the form for a time as the proper vehicle for amorous poetry—and amorous poetry not very profoundly stirred with genuine passion, but notable chiefly for pretty conceits and graceful and courtly language. In this tendency, the fourteen-line stanza was in danger of becoming the recognized medium for light and complimentary verse. Shakespeare, it is true, recognized its possibilities for better; and wider uses. . . . To these names would have to be added William Browne of Tavistock, but between Spenser and Milton, the sonnet, exclusive of these men and Shakespeare, remains primarily an instrument of pretty fancy and graceful compliment. The daintiness and delicacy of many of these poems are miraculous performances in the hands of such men as Sir Philip Sidney and Spenser and Samuel Daniel, but they are performances, still; and one turns, for genuine poetry, to the exceptions among their contemporaries and near-contemporaries—to Browne, and Donne, and Drummond of Hawthornden. Here is genuine feeling, unself-conscious emotion finding utterance in simple and beautiful speech—David Morton, in "The Sonnet Today—and Yesterday."

Birds of the Grand Canyon

The birds are everywhere—at sunrise in the Canyon perhaps, at noon or afternoon in the woods. There are not many of them in number or in species, though from day to day one meets with stray members of almost every family. The pine forest is not the best place in the world for the mocking bird, the catbird and the Western robin; but they, like the bluebird, the ovenbird oriole, the pewee, kingbird, thrush, grosbeak, flicker and turtle-dove are frequently seen. They have no particular fitness for the Canyon and perhaps just "happen" here. The cedar waxwing goes with the cedar or juniper berries, and one sees him along the Rim, with his fellows in small flocks. He is less brilliant, is grayer in plumage and not quite so large as the Eastern bird, but his appetite is just as keen and he is always interested in cedar berries. Jays, both in numbers and in noise, monopolize attention in the open places of the forest and along the Rim. The hairy woodpecker is not so abundant that one sees him every day, but other varieties are seen quite often—unlike the thrush, the night and early morning, when seen. He belongs to the night-hawk family, and when not in the air rests on the ground, with some of the instincts and a little of the color of the burrowing owl. His call is apparently an abbreviation of whip-poor-will.

The owls and bats are usually down under the Rim. The Canyon walls, with their fissures and caves, offer excellent harborage for them, and it is there that they pass their days, coming out in the early twilight to explore for food. In the daytime I have seen the small gray-green humming-bird go bustling into these caves, happening to mortal combat, but nothing came out save the humming-bird. He is the same gaudy little ball of feathers here as elsewhere.

Of swallows there are several varieties and all of them are very much at home along the Rim. One is a small telegraph-wire swallow that flies in narrow circles with a rather leisurely wing. At evening they gather in numbers on some point of rock extending out in the Canyon, and then, apparently by signal, they all plunge down the Canyon together, like small boy bathers jumping from a raft. Another species flies in a strong, rapid wing like that of the chimney swallow. His "whinny" is extraordinary. As you stand on the Rim, he dashes by your ear with a beat of wing that sounds like the quick crumpling of heavy paper. He plunges down into the Canyon for perhaps a thousand feet and then rises straight up toward the zenith, soaring and circling with supreme ease.

The golden eagle is at home here, making a nest on the ledge of some outstanding pinnacle—some huge rock spine cut off from the main wall—and there, secure from man and coyote, rearing the young. At dawn and sunset the pair go forth on air cruises. Their flight is slow, more like that of the sea-gull than that of the bird and with little wing-clapping. The brown-backed raven, often seen circling easily under the Canyon walls, is the supreme embodiment of flight. Nothing could be more free, more careless and at the same time more certain. He drifts through the air with apparently as little effort as thistle-down. When within a few feet of him you can sometimes hear the cut of his flight feathers, like the slight whiz of an arrow, but that is all. How the work of that flying machine!—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

The World's Most Successful Play

But the play was a success. Shakespeare the poet could have a good laugh at Shakespeare the popular playwright about that. And it has been the world's most consistently successful play ever since. And I think we can hear Shakespeare, the poet, saying, "Yes, I know now what my theatre can do and what it can't. I know at least what I can do. Again, and its heralds swash-buckled—not! The actor, Brutus, with his intellectual stances? That was better, though it made hard going. But the passionate, suffering inner consciousness of man, his spiritual struggles and triumphs and defeats in his impact with an uncomprehending world—this may seem the most utterly unfit subject for such a crowded, noisy, vulgar place as the theatre; yet this is what I can make comprehensible, here is what I can do with my art."

Hamlet is the triumph of the drama

matic idea over dramatic action and of character over plot. Shakespeare—grant him the conventions of his stage, with the intimate values they give to the soliloquy and to the emotional privileges and demands of poetry—has now found the most expressive character. The play in every circumstance, and Hamlet himself in every quality and defect, seem to have been greatly strengthened by letting the mimic play be of an older fashion. . . . he, in the very midst of his new-fashioned triumph, makes opportunity for a tribute to such men as were masters when he was but a prentice to his work. He has Hamlet speak of the play which was "cavare to the general," but of

An honest method, as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine.

How gracious a thing to do!—Harriet Granville-Barker, in "From Henry V to Hamlet."



Thatched Cottage in Brittany. From a Woodcut by Jessie Arms Botke

T HATCHED cottages, or "chaumières," are not as numerous in Brittany as a lover of the picturesque might wish, but perhaps their rarity adds to the thrill of joy their unexpected appearance always brings.

The cottage in the woodcut lies near the quaint fishing village of Dahouet, up a tidal creek. The thatch becomes the harbor of many seeds that in spring turn the roof into a veritable Easter bonnet loaded with flowers. The owner has also done the unusual thing in whitewashing his walls, thereby further distinguishing his home from his slate-roofed, stone-walled neighbors. The ducks, happy in their native element, the muddy creek, added still more to the air of cozy contentment of the place.

Steadily for several months, on these high slopes of the northern Pacific which face the westerly sun, pre-April showers have been falling. The rain makes no sound as it kisses the earth, breathing a whisper of the sky; then running gayly on its way down the channels caused by the rains of all the yesterdays since autumn. After it has touched the earth it ripples and laughs as merrily as a jesting April shower, though better mannered, with better grace, and a greater mastery of control of falling softly, gently, and running without splashing over the place.

Along a narrow street of a rural district like a miniature via of Venice, there are emerald patches of water cress, soft and downy green growths, the color of lichen in the trickling pools of water that run from the hillside. In the gray and green silence, with a large market basket near by, there leans over a bough a little girl, fingers groping among the green nap that is like an emerald rug placed by a provident nature over the watery spots of the road. With a rare grace, she fills her basket, ignoring the rain which at the same time creeps which seem to enjoy it, and the hills and valley, the wet dripping trees and houses in the misty distance.

Maple seeds which had fallen when the rain started in the fall, swirling downward like propellers from the tall trees, are already sending up slick brown shoots from the moist loam soil, and on the hill that shades the road, crocuses burn, a fiery-circle about the trunks of trees, their long yellow flames unquenched by the deluge.

Still Waters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"H E LEADETH me beside the still waters," rejoiced David,

in that psalm beloved of hu-

manity for its spiritual repose, the

twenty-third. Many other psalms of

David, however, as well as his bilo-

graphy in the historical books of

the Old Testament, show him buffeted by the same storm of material sense

which all mankind must breast in

the storm. He makes the storm a

calm, so that the waves thereof are

still. Then are they glad because

they be quiet; so he bringeth them

unto their desired haven."

The serene spiritual consciousness

of Christ Jesus enabled him upon one

occasion to walk on the water in

night and storm. After the mirac-

le of feeding the five thousand, the

disciples had taken the one available

boat and had started for the other

side of the lake. Jesus had remained

to dismiss the multitude in quiet and order.

He had then spent several

hours alone in communion with the

Father. Meanwhile a storm had risen,

and the little boat was struggling in

the troubled waters of the lake.

Recognizing the fear of his disciples

and their need of aid, Jesus, undaunted

by storm and night, went to them,

walking on the water. Though it was

dark, the disciples saw him approach-

ing and thought it must be a spirit

which they beheld. The serenity and

love of Jesus' words stand out in

bright relief against the picture of

THE HOME-FORUM

The Dear Acquaintances of Every Day

THROUGH long familiarity and habituation we lose our sense of warmth and intimacy as well as the wonder and strangeness of everyday things. It is one of the penalties of having grown up. For childhood, and it is one of its special blessings, the world of common objects is incessantly fresh and surprising and things which the adult is hardly aware of as existing are new and exciting.

I had the good fortune as a boy to play in an old garden. It was only a city backyard, though a very large one, but it had for a quarter of a century been carefully planted and cultivated until it was a wilderness of flowering shrubs, fruit trees, vines, and beds of vegetables and old-fashioned flowers and it had, moreover, a patch of waste land in which the flora of the neighboring lots and even of the more distant fields found a foothold. In one retired corner, too, wh. e syringas and grapevines cast a perpetual shade, someone had made a rockery and had planted a variety of woodland plants, gathered in the country during summer vacations.

Playing day in and day out in this green world, we children came to know it, as the saying is, as intimately as the palm of our hand. I could even yet draw an accurate plan of its walks, beds, and plantations and could tell where each bush and tree grew and what kind of plants were in every bed. I suppose that the gaze of childhood is more or less microscopic, while the gaze of maturity is telescopic. The child has a short vision, though his dreams may be long, and the adult long vision, though unfortunately his dreams are limited. At any rate, that old garden delighted me so much that I could never have enough of it and even at the seashore or in the mountains in summer I longed to get back to it. It was minutely familiar, and yet was never two seasons the same. Out of the air at any time a new seed might be dropped and then there would appear new denizens of the garden, something to be visited and identified and studied for awhile with excited interest. A new bird might any morning light in the pear tree or a new butterfly hover over the bed of phlox or a new beetle scuttle from under an over-turned stone. Out in the woods things happened too fast. The variety of discoveries was bewildering. But in the garden each new occurrence was isolated because everything else was known, and one had time to grow used to it and to add it successfully to one's fund of previous impressions.

But of course the old things were never exhausted. Every day there were discoveries to make—the way some flower was folded in the bud, the way some vegetable formed its seeds, the way some caterpillar made its cocoon. Most adults come to look upon such things as trivial, but it is part of the unconscious wisdom of the child to know that nothing is trivial. The child has

besides plenty of time. He can occupy hours if he chooses in watching a spider spin its web, and no pressing cares divert his mind from concentration.

Indoors matters are nowise different. Things that form part of the daily routine of the adult, done conscientiously or perfunctorily, but without joy or excitement are for the child new and romantic. Adults who have forgotten their childhood are often puzzled to know why the children prefer the kitchen to any other room in the house and are inclined to deplore what seems to them a plebeian taste in their offspring. But the fact is that the operations of the kitchen and the utensils used in them are peculiarly fascinating.

I remember a small closet in our kitchen in which were kept spices, bottles of essences, flavoring extracts, condiments, and all sorts of mysterious seeds and herbs used in pickling and preserving. I never tired of reading labels and asking questions, nor could I ever get over my surprise that the adult members of the family knew nothing and cared less about these interesting materials, brought from the ends of the earth and gathered here in a corner of our kitchen. I spent hours consulting the dictionary and encyclopedia on what may be called the geography of groceries and learned almost as much concerning foreign lands as I later did while collecting postage-stamps—far more, I am afraid, than I ever did in school.

On favorable evenings, too, the kitchen became a children's laboratory, in which we not only learned how to make and pull taffy, pop corn, and roast chestnuts, but experimented in less well-known directions. One night, for example, we made starch out of potatoes by grating them, and washing the starch out of the pulp with cold water. And we went even further, for one of us had read that gum is made of starch and we spent a happy evening trying to make dextrine gum. Lessons so joyfully learned are never forgotten.

Nor are some other lessons. I remember how one afternoon I was teasing the cook, a good-humored Norwegian girl, whose head was full of peasant legends and superstitions. When her hilarity reached its height, I seized a piece of bread from the table and threw it at her, and then was astonished to find her suddenly very solemn. Her face, indeed, expressed more than solemnity. She was shocked, and, perhaps, a little frightened. To my questions she replied that it was a sin to throw bread, because bread is sacred. And she told me the story of the Girl Who Trod on a Loaf, exactly as it is given in Hans Andersen. From that day I have looked at bread with the respect it deserves, and have never treated a piece with disrespect. I suppose that such a notion could rise only among a people living in an arid country, where the raising of grain is an arduous and precarious occupation and bread is never so cheap as to become matter-of-course.

Longfellow describes a character as being "as pure as water and as good as bread," and there is a satisfying simplicity and completeness about the description that transcends more elaborate statements. Our oversophisticated tastes have made us think of bread and water as the most meager of diets, and yet for a plain taste there is never anything else quite so good.

Among our contemporary poets—and what is a poet except an adult who has kept the wisdom of the child?—Harold Monro has most often found his inspiration among the most common and ordinary things of the household. In such poems as "Everything" and "Weekend," he has celebrated the friendliness to man of

whip-poor-will, and there is an abbreviation of whip-poor-will.

The owls and bats are usually down under the Rim. The Canyon walls, with their fissures and caves, offer excellent harborage for them, and it is there that they pass their days, coming out in the early twilight to explore for food. In the daytime I have seen a small green humming-bird go bustling into these cracks and openings, as though daring the inhabitants to mortal combat, but nothing came out save the humming-bird. He is the same queerly little ball of feathers here as elsewhere.

Of swallows there are several varieties and all of them are very much at home along the Rim. One is a small telegraph-wire swallow that flies in narrow circles with a rather leisurely wing. At evening they gather in numbers on some point of rock extending out in the Canyon, and then, apparently by signal, all plunge down like a tiny tower of like small bat bats jumping from a raft. Another species flies on a strong, rapid wing like that of the chimney swallow. His swiftness is extraordinary. As you stand on the Rim he dashes by your ear with a beat of wing that sounds like the quick crumpling of heavy paper. He plunges down into the Canyon for perhaps a thousand feet and then rises straight up toward the zenith, soaring and circling with supreme ease.

The golden eagle is at home here, making a nest on the ledge of some outstanding pinnacle—some huge rock spine cut off from the main wall—and there secure from man and from the raven, the young, at dawn and sunset the pair go forth on air cruises. Their flight is slow, more like that of the sea-gull than any other bird, and with little circling. The brown-backed vulture, often seen circling easily under the Canyon walls, is the supreme embodiment of flight. Nothing could be more free, more carefree and at the same time more certain. He drifts through the air with apparently as little effort as thistle-down. When within a few feet of him you can sometimes hear the cut of his flight feathers, like the slight whizz of an arrow, but that is all. How perfect the working of that flying machine!—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

R. M. G.

To the Wild Ass

Who hath sent forth, asked Job, the wild ass free

To roam waste places; who hath loosed his bands?

A manumission that one understands as symbol suiting arid imagery;

For superscriptions of captivity

Are written in the rivers of moist lands.

And from and forest with umbra-

geous hands

Hold back the light of lurid liberty;

But few and futile are the tentacles

To twine about the heart of one who dwells

In those vast spaces where the world seems small.

There with indifference the foot may press

The dusty surface of its emptiness

And send it spinning like an idle ball.

Anne G. Winslow, in "The Long Gallery,"

Hill-Top Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blow!

Blow, O wind!

Come—go!

Touch lightly this cradle set out to sun where the apple tree boughs bend low;

Drink when you come to the green spring brink—drink!

Pick up a song from the full-throated thrush on the high-rail fence in our meadow; nor hush it, carry to sky!

Come wind—lift!

Flaunt the fragrance of lilac; the catbird's cry;

Whip the birch trees bare of butterfly wings; swing the robin's squawking brood as we pass; set the elm tree laughing, the brooklet dancing!

Ah! wind—come and blow!

Spray the iridescence!

Gertrude S. McCalmont

The Elizabethan Sonnet

The sonnets of the Elizabethans marked the form for a time as the proper vehicle for amorous poetry—and amorous poetry not very profoundly stirred by genuine passion, but notable chiefly for pretty conceits and graceful and courtly language. In this tendency, the fourteen-line stanza was in danger of becoming the recognized medium for light and complimentary verse. Shakespeare, it is true, recognized its possibilities for better and wider uses. . . . To these names would have to be added William Browne of Tavistock, but between Spenser and Milton, the sonnet, exclusive of these men and Shakespeare, remains primarily an instrument of pretty fancy and graceful compliment. The daintiness and delicacy of many of these poems are miraculous performances in the hands of such men as Sir Philip Sidney and Spenser and Samuel Daniel, but they are performances, still; and one turns to genius's power, in the exception of their contemporaries and near-contemporaries, to Browne, and Donne, and Drummond of Hawthornden. Here is genuine feeling, unself-conscious emotion finding utterance in simple and beautiful speech.—David Morton, in "The Sonnet Today—and Yesterday."

Birds of the Grand Canyon

The birds are everywhere—at sunrise in the Canyon perhaps, at noon or afternoon in the woods. There are not many of them in number or in species, though from day to day one meets with stray members of almost every family. The place to est is not the most pleasant in the world—the mocking bird, the catbird and the Western robin; but they, like the bluebird, the orchard oriole, the pewee, kingbird, thrush, grosbeak, flicker and turtle-dove are frequently seen. They have no particular fitness for the Canyon and perhaps just "happen" here. The cedar waxwing goes with the cedar or juniper berries, and one sees him along the Rim with his fellows in small flocks. He is less brilliant, is grayer in plumage and not quite so large as the Eastern bird, but his appetite is just as keen and he is always interested in cedar berries. Jays, both in numbers and in noise, monopolize attention in the open places of the forest and along the Rim. The towhees, rockwrens, are not so abundant that one sees them every day, but other varieties are seen in quantities unlimited. The whip-poor-will is often heard, in the night and early morning, than seen. He belongs to the night-hawk family, and when not in the air rests on the ground, with some of the instincts and a little of the color of the burrowing owl. His call is apparently an abbreviation of whip-poor-will.

The owls and bats are usually down under the Rim. The Canyon walls, with their fissures and caves, offer excellent harborage for them, and it is there that they pass their days, coming out in the early twilight to explore for food. In the daytime I have seen a small green humming-bird go bustling into these cracks and openings, as though daring the inhabitants to mortal combat, but nothing came out save the humming-bird. He is the same queerly little ball of feathers here as elsewhere.

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The golden eagle is at home here, making a nest on the ledge of some outstanding pinnacle—some huge rock spine cut off from the main wall—and there secure from man and from the raven, the young, at dawn and sunset the pair go forth on air cruises. Their flight is slow, more like that of the sea-gull than any other bird, and with little circling. The brown-backed vulture, often seen circling easily under the Canyon walls, is the supreme embodiment of flight. Nothing could be more free, more carefree and at the same time more certain. He drifts through the air with apparently as little effort as thistle-down. When within a few feet of him you can sometimes hear the cut of his flight feathers, like the slight whizz of an arrow, but that is all. How perfect the working of that flying machine!—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

R. M. G.

Water Cress

Rein-washed are the sloping roads.

From every conceivable cloud-craft, or gray and white sailing ship blown over Pacific waters and un-

reached by the tall white-tipped

mountains, the sails are loosened by

invisible halyards, and cargoes of

the sun whereby the

water wrenches and dashes

and concludes:

But you should listen to the talk of these.

Honest they are, and patient they have kept;

Served him without his Thank you or his Please . . .

I want your dear acquaintances, al-

though

I pass you arrogantly over, throw

Your lovely sounds, and squander them along.

My busy days I'll do you no more wrong . . .

Remain my friends: I feel, though I don't speak,

Your touch grow kindlier from week to week.

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The World's Most Successful Play

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But the play was a success. Shakespeare the poet could have a good laugh at Shakespeare the popular playwright about that. And it has been the world's most consistently successful play ever since. And I think we can hear Shakespeare the poet saying, "Yes, I know what the theatre can do and what it can't. I know at least what I can do. Aegir and his heroic swash-buckling no! The stoic Brutus with his intellectual struggles? That was better, though it made hard going. But the passionate, suffering inner consciousness of man, his spiritual struggles and triumphs and defeats in his impact with an uncompromising world—this may seem the most utterly unfit subject for such a crowded, noisy, vulgar place as the theatre; yet this is what I can make comprehensible, here is what I can do with my art."

Hamlet is the triumph of the dramatic idea over dramatic action and of character over plot. Shakespeare grants him the conventions of his stage, with the intimate value they give to the soliloquy and to the emotions of privacy, has found the perfectly expressive character. The play in every circumstance, and Hamlet himself in every quality and defect, seem to answer the playwright's need. He has found, moreover, perfect ease of expression. Verse, as he has now released it from its strictness, losing nothing of its rhythm, cannot, one would think, fall more aptly to the uses of dialogue, say, than in the scenes with Horatio and Marcellus, or to the direct expression of intimate emotion than in the soliloquy beginning.

An honest method, as wholesomeness as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine.

How gracious a thing to do!—Harley Granville-Barker, in "From Henry V to Hamlet."

Still Waters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"H E LEADETH me beside to still waters," rejoiced David, in that psalm beloved of humanity for its spiritual repose, the twenty-third.

When Peter requested that Jesus bid him come to him walking on the water, Jesus quietly pronounced the simple command, "Come." His spiritual tranquillity made him equal to the exigency which now arose. Peter started bravely, but made the mistake of thinking of Peter instead of looking toward the tender thought of the Master. He was immediately seized with fear, and began to sink:

"But the sea in ships," they mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths," he writes, "their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."

The serene spiritual consciousness of Christ Jesus enabled him upon one occasion to walk on the water in night and storm. After the miracle of feeding the five thousand, the disciples had taken the one available boat and had started for the other side of the lake. Jesus had remained to dismiss the multitude in quiet and order. He had then spent several hours alone in communion with the Father. Meanwhile a storm had risen, and the little boat was struggling in the troubled waters of the lake. Recognizing the fear of his disciples and their need of aid, Jesus, undaunted by storm and night, went to them, walking on the water. Though it was dark, the disciples saw him approaching and thought it must be a spirit which they beheld. The serenity and love of Jesus'

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

New York Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 28
TO THINK of volume and vitality of vocal tone, which has been, hitherto, to think of Mme. Rosa Raisa, the soprano, and Tita Ruffo, the baritone, must be from now on, as far as New York musical experience goes, to think also of Mme. Florence Austral. If Handel's operas were given in these days, no singer, surely, could be found more suitable for certain of the soprano scenes or broad melodic outline that occur in them than she. Wagner's operas are, indeed, somewhat performed here and elsewhere in the United States; and, for the soprano roles of the first demand in them, she ought to fit as but few artists do. Verdi's operas are presented in every large city of the American Continent more or less often; and for the soprano part in "Aida," to name one, she would truly be almost unsurpassable.

Mme. Austral, making her second appearance in recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon with Herbert Carrick as her accompanist, disclosed the capacities of her voice in arias by Handel, Beethoven, Wagner and Verdi. It was all old stock—material, pompous tunes to bumptious texts that figure familiarly in the classic repertory. One thing, however, goes down to the freshening of the record. Here is a soprano who can express the power and pathos of Verdi's aria, "Ritorna vincitor," in modern terms of sound, and not by any means Italian modern, either. Here you have the anxiety, the desperation, the fidelity and the high resolve of the heroine of the drama interpreted with a timbre, a style and an accent that are—take them or leave them—Anglo-Saxon modern.

Harold Samuel

Harold Samuel, the pianist, appearing at the Town Hall this afternoon, indicated what a skilled interpreter of Bach can do with composers of recent periods. As might be expected, he did extraordinarily well. Among the pieces on his program was the "Children's Corner" suite by Debussy, the humor of which he revealed most masterfully. The precision that he has acquired from playing the preludes and fugues of the "Well-Tempered Clavichord" served him admirably, even in performing a work of impressionistic type. And yet, who would not prefer to have Mr. Samuel put in the time of a recital showing how Bach anticipates the impressionists, rather than how Debussy harks back to the contrapuntists?

The question of tone balance seems never to be more perplexing than when a pianist and a violinist meet in ensemble. If the pianist puts into his playing the volume of sound of ordinary solo performance, he overpowers the violinist. If he restrains himself unduly, he falls into the question of a mere accompanist. There must undoubtedly be sacrifice of one or the other for the great resonance of the modern. And added to its intimate character as an instrument of percussion, give it an overwhelming advantage. The low notes of the violin have practically no chance to be heard against chords loudly struck. The violinist who presents himself in recital with an assisting pianist can perhaps arrange matters to suit himself; but the violinist who appears with a pianist is what is sometimes called a joint recital is helpless. He can recommend, but may not command.

Contrasted Programs

Joseph Szigeti thus appeared with Walter Giesecking at the Town Hall on the afternoon of March 24, and Jacques Thibaud with Harold Bauer at the same place on the evening of March 30. In the case of Messrs. Szigeti and Giesecking, a listener might have fancied that not they, but the composer whose work they happened to be presenting determined the balance. For in music of Mozart, the violin sounded comparatively weak; whereas in music of Debussy, it held its own. Mozart, the listener would say to himself, composed for a piano of light resonance; Debussy, for one of heavy. Now in the case of Messrs. Thibaud and Bauer, the composer could not have thus been the intentional factor. For the fantasia in C major of Schubert, the piano only in a passage or two proved too much for the violin. Not to make any comparisons between artists, a reader might fairly mention a difference between the two concerts in plan of program. The Szigeti-Giesecking program consisted wholly of sonatas for violin and piano. If the pianist was to show his talents to the audience at all, he had to do it while the violin played. The Thibaud-Bauer program, on the contrary, provided solo opportunities for each artist. With good grace the pianist, being allowed an independent chance to speak with full voice, could come down to murmurs and whispers when desirable for ensemble's sake.

Philharmonic Concert

No escape is permitted to orchestral audiences here from the symphonies of Bruckner. Mr. Furtwängler presented the fourth symphony in E flat, "Romantic," at the Philharmonic concert on the evening of March 25, in Carnegie Hall. Really, the matter with Bruckner is not that he makes listening hard. He only makes it tedious. Bruckner reminds a hearer of many things experienced, and more, stirringly, before. He undoubtedly finds himself nearer to original expression in slow movements than in fast. But

what a control he has of cyclic form! No composer more grandly possesses the architectural gift than he.

Mme. Landowska took part in this concert, presenting a Haydn concerto for harpsichord and a Mozart concerto for piano. This was setting elegance against parsimony, though somewhat out of place in elegance. No doubt it is a better rule for conductors to have small sonorities precede large; also to have eighteenth century music precede nineteenth. But possibly the custom of placing solo numbers in the middle of the program is one they must observe at all costs.

New York Symphony

Mr. Brailowsky outdid himself as a Chopin player, taking the solo part in the concerto in E minor with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor, evening of March 26, Carnegie Hall. He held himself in reserve through the rather labored structural intricacies of the first movement, and set his talents free in the romance and the final rondo. Mr. Brailowsky is one of the younger pianists who are holding to the old-school views of Chopin interpretation. The time may come when the majority of musicians will turn to the possibilities—or what they will; but he persists in remaining a sentimentalist. Unquestionably, too, he finds listeners willing to stay back a while yet with him.

Concerning the rondo of the concerto, it would hardly be profitable for anyone at this day to dispute the appropriateness of the designation; but the query might be made whether Chopin ever wrote another movement so much in the mood and manner of a scherzo as this. Chopin was little enough of a humorist at any time, and very little of one in the pieces he had written scherzos; but in the closing division of the concerto in E minor, unless Mr. Brailowsky gave a wavy notion, he is rampantly, rollickingly, unreservedly.

Mr. Brailowsky, making his second appearance in recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon with Herbert Carrick as his accompanist, disclosed the capacities of her voice in arias by Handel, Beethoven, Wagner and Verdi. It was all old stock—material, pompous tunes to bumptious texts that figure familiarly in the classic repertory. One thing, however, goes down to the freshening of the record. Here is a soprano who can express the power and pathos of Verdi's aria, "Ritorna vincitor," in modern terms of sound, and not by any means Italian modern, either. Here you have the anxiety, the desperation, the fidelity and the high resolve of the heroine of the drama interpreted with a timbre, a style and an accent that are—take them or leave them—Anglo-Saxon modern.

Harold Samuel

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W. P. T.

Prokofieff's Violin

Concerto in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29—Two unfamiliar works found a place on the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra concerts March 26 and 27. Rousset's ballet-suite "The Spider's Banquet" and Prokofieff's violin concerto are not, to be sure, entirely new; for they were written more than a decade ago, but they classified as novelties inasmuch as neither had been given a public performance in this city before. Miss Cecilia Hansen, who negotiated the contracts by Prokofieff, earned the admiration of her listeners as much for her enterprise in selecting to be heard in a difficult and ungrateful work as for the skill with which she performed it. The concerto, like many of the violin compositions which have been written by pianists, does considerable violence to the nature of the instrument for which it was designed. The passage work lies awkwardly under the fingers and there is but little effectiveness in the bravura. Moreover much of the writing for the solo instrument is blotted out by scoring that is over-thick. Miss Hansen was better served by the elegant and fluent music of Saint-Saëns' Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, in which her admirable fine technique and appealing tone were heard to excellent advantage.

The other novelty—Rousset's ballet-suite—stole ingratiantly into the ear. "The Spider's Banquet," inspired by one of Fabre's fascinating studies of insect life, would probably have been even more satisfactory if the stage action could have been included with the score, but the absence of that action would not impair the graceful lines of the French composer's melody nor fade the ingenious color of the whole. This piece was conducted by Mr. DeLamarre, the other music having been directed by Mr. Stock.

It is one of the signs of Mendelssohn's rehabilitation that the "Scotch" symphony occupied a place upon the program. Mr. Stock and the orchestra played the work with beautiful understanding and skill. There are more moving messages of art in the works of other men, but it is undeniable that Mendelssohn's pretty tunes and the masterly fashion in which he dressed them in orchestral garb are worthy of admiration and respect.

One of the interesting concerts of the week was given, in conjunction with the greater portion of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, by P.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Metropolitan

DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.

BEBE DANIELS

as the movie extra who had to spend

"Miss Brewster's Millions".

A Paramount Picture

PLUS fascinating organ and stage specialties.

MAJESTIC THEATRE BOSTON

TWICE DAILY—8:15—8:45

King Vidor's Pictorial Story of

LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY

THE BIG PARADE

Starred JOHN GILBERT with RENEÉ ADORÉE and ERIC ZARDO

Motion & Color Ann Sothern, Parisian Art

WEAVER BROS.—DANNY DARE

Flink's Mules, Pathé, Fable, Topics

IMHOFF & COREENE

N. Y. A. WEEK, APRIL 4 TO 11

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

KEITH-ALBEE ST. JAMES

A \$2.00 3-Hour Show at Popular Prices

THE TITANIC FILM PLAY

"JOHNSTOWN FLOOD"

THE STAGE—

SALLY, IRENE, ERIN, ANDREWES

and MARY and TROUBADOURS

Big Cast—3 Scenes 12 Musicians

KEITH VAUDEVILLE FIVE ALBEE ST. JAMES ACTS

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N. Y. A. WEEK—APRIL 4 TO

HEAVY BUYING ORDERS START BRISK RALLY

Sharp Early Upswing Is Followed by Irregular Tendency

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Strong buying support was provided at the opening of today's stock market, and prices bounded upward in all sections of the list.

General Electric and Coco Cola quickly advanced more than four points each, and initial gains of two points or more were recorded by New York Central, General Asphalt and General Motors.

There were a few remaining soft spots, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe showing initial losses about a point.

Trading continued at a high pace during the first half hour, quotations in some of the active issues running inings ranging from 2000 to nearly 12,000 shares.

Among the score or so issues to register early gains of 4 to nearly 6 points were Mack Trucks, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, R. H. Macy, Hudson Motor Car, Pontiac, Allied Chemical and General Pictures.

General Motors and White case extended their initial gains to 3 points, and American Smelting and U. S. Steel common sold more than 2 points higher.

Strong spots among the rails included Atlantic Coast Line, New York Central, New Haven and Kansas City Southern.

Scattered Liquidation

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Sterling held steady around 84.85¢, French francs jumped nearly 6 points to 34.74¢, and Belgian francs ruled 3 points higher around 73.72 cents.

Buying and selling orders in the major portion of the list began to balance, after a rush to take profits at the early high levels had caused recessions throughout the list of 1 to 3 points.

Signs that the corrective process presumably had not been completed were shown in scattered liquidation, especially in the major railroad stocks. St. Paul preferred, Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, Denver & Rio Grande Western preferred, and Seaboard and Atlantic.

Lightly traded new minimum figures for the year. American Locomotive, Gulf States Steel, Republic were among a score of shares which also reached new bottom prices for the year.

Call loans renewed unchanged at 5 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$12,618,700 \$12,618,700

Net 20,000,000 21,154,700

10 mos gross 26,083,120 26,682,220

Net profits 3,706,888 1,758,470

ROCK ISLAND LINES

1926 1925

Feb gross \$9,798,299 \$9,798,299

Net 10,000,000 8,611,100

2 mos gross 20,490,565 20,429,565

Net 2,050,000 2,368,657

MISSOURI PACIFIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$12,205,882 \$10,097,262

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 26,088,324 26,450,403

Net 2,985,293 2,776,523

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,414,297 \$1,414,297

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,917,584 2,919,584

INTERNATIONAL G. T. NORTHERN

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,309,968 \$1,355,336

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,889,242 2,915,195

Net 153,222 281,918

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

(Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley)

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,205,882 \$1,097,262

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

HOCKING VALLEY

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,310,798 \$1,157,827

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,616,871 \$1,565,573

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

1926 1925

Feb net oper inc. \$2,024,794 \$1,914,893

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 3,006,918 2,776,523

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,729,235 \$1,616,777

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

HOCKING VALLEY

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,310,798 \$1,157,827

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,616,871 \$1,565,573

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,492,541 \$1,429,542

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

TEXAS & PACIFIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$2,717,925 \$2,648,406

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,616,871 \$1,565,573

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,492,541 \$1,429,542

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

TEXAS & PACIFIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,423,375 \$1,362,375

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,066,156 \$1,232,825

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,345,119 \$1,307,263

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

TEXAS & PACIFIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,277,925 \$1,232,825

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC

1926 1925

Feb gross \$1,423,375 \$1,362,375

Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC

1926 1925

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Net 2,917,584 2,919,584

2 months gross 2,985,293 2,776,523

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Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 11)

A. Hurd, Hawaiian guitar duets; Sam Sodhalter and Ben Jordan and Renus Davis, popular Harmony Kings; Harry Lewis, popular song soloist; 1-Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (525 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dorothy Chenoweth, Lowden, Harry M. Mills, trumpet (Guest); Omaha Conservatory of Music, 6:20; Manna Koa Trio, 6:45—Market resume; 6:50—Randall's Royal Fontenelle Orchestra, 7:45—Dixie plus 10.

WPA, Dallas, Tex. (454 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Eve Hall, tenor; 6:30—Jimmy's Boys, the Baker Orchestra; 8:30—Mrs. Albert E. Smith, soprano, and a visiting musician.

WPA, Indianapolis, Ind. (527 Meters)

7 p. m.—Orchestral program; 7:30—Blanchard's Dance Orchestra; 8:30—Skyline studio concert; 9:30—Southern Pacific Club.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KJB, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters) 6 to 10 p. m.—Programs; varied musical program; entertainment specialties.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Program of radio programs including six musical numbers; 10:30—Oakland, Calif. (364 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Hazel Kirke," comedy drama in four acts, by Steve Mackay, presented by KPO Players, Wilda Wilson, Charles Schell, Eddie Martin, Artie Trio, Scotch, Alra-Airion, Trio 10—Dance music, Brokaw and Orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—"Town Crier," stock market quotations and general information; 6:30—Sports, Orval Woodward, Laddie Lind, director; 7:45—Seiger's Orchestra, 8:30—Shrine night at KPO, presenting the Shrine Club, 9:30—Meridian, Calif. (429 Meters)

KME, Berkeley, Calif. (327 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Studio program; instrumental music, Betty McElroy, pianist; Lucille Morgan, violinist. Talk on "Radio," 7:45—Meridian, Calif. (429 Meters)

KMTB, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

5 p. m.—Home Hour, conducted by Harry Simons; community program, presented by pupils of Carter Weaver, actress of drama and pantomime, musical by Shirley, 7:45—Meridian, Calif. (429 Meters)

KPO, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Variety program and courtesy specialties.

KMTB, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

5 p. m.—Home Hour, conducted by Harry Simons; community program, presented by pupils of Carter Weaver, actress of drama and pantomime, musical by Shirley, 7:45—Meridian, Calif. (429 Meters)

KPO, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Program of radio programs; varied musical program; courtesy specialties.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

8 to 9 p. m.—Musical program arranged by the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.

NAUTICAL SCHOOLSHIP

TO ENROLL 100 CADETS

Preparations for the annual cruise of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship, Nantucket, with about 100 cadets aboard, are being made at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where the vessel is in drydock. Overhauling and painting will be completed in a few days and the vessel returned to its berth at the North End Park. Graduation exercises for approximately 24 of the cadets who have completed two years' training aboard the ship, will take place April 20, on board the vessel.

Examinations for new applicants will be held shortly and before the annual Nantucket cruise begins, early in May, the full complement of cadets will be ready. The cruise, this year, is to include a call at Iceland, for the first time in history of the school. The complete itinerary has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably include calls at England, Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, Norway, Mediterranean ports, Madeira, Bermuda and Nantucket, ending at Boston in September.

Registered at the Christian

Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

C. B. Lindholm, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. E. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Frank D. Taylor, Tampa, Fla.

Dr. M. L. Antell, New London, Conn.

Mrs. W. W. Daniels, Somerville, Mass.

Della L. Currier, Somerville, Mass.

Elmer A. Higgins, South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. Myra G. Higgins, South Bend, Ind.

UNIONS PLAN MASS MEETING

Plans for the mass meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall on Sunday, April 1, by members of more than 25 local unions, were completed at a meeting last night of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor's organizing campaign committee for Metropolitan Boston, in Wells Memorial Hall. Members of the unions will gather from six different parts of the city and headed by a marshal will march to Faneuil Hall, Arthur M. Hudnell, president of the International Union of Steam Holst- and Portable Engineers, addressed last night's meeting, which was presided over by Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer.

NEW TURKISH STATIONS

WASHINGTON, March 30—A radio station will be completed in June of this year in Constantinople and in December at Ankara, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce. The Ankara plant will consist of a transmitting station with a 250 kilowatt transmitter, operated by a 600-hp. p. Diesel motor, a receiving station, and a radio-broadcasting station with a 1500 kilometer radius. The Constantinople plant, according to report, will comprise similar but less powerful units, excepting that the radio-broadcasting station will have the same 1500 kilometer radius. The first wireless telegraph station in Turkey was constructed on the premises of the War Office at Constantinople in 1913.

"BIG BROTHER" A RAILROADER

"Big Brother," the chatty young man at WEEI who handles the youngsters' hour from that station every evening, recently tried a little railroading for a change and will radio-broadcast his experiences this evening, which include the driving of a big locomotive. Big Brother is known as "Bob" Emery whom many a Bostonian has the ability of making puns at extemporaneous comments on subjects which should make thisicular talk most interesting.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines, must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Manchester Road, near Mystic Valley Parkway

WINCHESTER

Restricted and exclusive neighborhood: 8-acre property, 2000 sq. ft. house; panelled dining room, butler's pantries, laundry, large lot, beautiful lawn and trees; \$10,000. Tel. 240-8800.

Manna Koa Trio, 6:45—Market resume; 6:50—Randall's Royal Fontenelle Orchestra, 7:45—Jimmy's Boys, the Baker Orchestra; 8:30—Mrs. Albert E. Smith, soprano, and a visiting musician.

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KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1926

EDITORIALS

The Calles Government, by its own deliberate action, has taken what seems to be the final and necessary step in clarifying and promulgating its construction of the provisions of the alien land law which have threatened to lead to serious complications in the relations between Mexico and the United

Mexico's Reasonable Concessions

States. Without receding from the position taken in the effort to protect the public domain of their country, President Calles and his official advisers have made it quite clear that it is not their intention to inflict undue hardships upon alien investors who have, in absolute good faith, complied with the provisions and existing when their rights were acquired.

There is a lack, however, of any apparent intention to recede from the declared policy which has for its aim the nationalization of Mexican industries, much as it is being sought to nationalize Mexico's schools and churches. Opposed to such a policy there can be no valid or reasonable complaint. In its broader aspects the matter is one in which the decision of the Mexican Government, ostensibly with the approval of the people, must be final. It is presumed that the probable consequences have been weighed and considered, and that it has been decided that the advantages which are estimated are believed to outweigh all other considerations.

Assuming that an injustice would have been worked against the alien holders of valid titles to lands in Mexico had the retroactive clause of the new Constitution been made to apply in all cases, it does not necessarily follow that there can be just complaint against the provisions of that law which declare null and void all such claims based upon fraudulent entries or fictitious purchases. A law that is confiscatory, to be declared such, must presuppose the right to divest owners of titles which are sound and incontestable. Otherwise it is not confiscatory in the true sense. Mexico seeks to make its position plain by this simple and straightforward declaration:

In conformity with the provisions of Article 14 of the general Constitution of the Republic, none of the provisions of the law nor of the regulations will be applied retroactively in prejudice of any person.

It is announced in the official statement defining the Government's position upon the matters which have been in controversy that in enforcing the regulations regarding ownership by foreigners in property held by corporations or associations, that any reasonable extension of time will be made to permit those desiring to dispose of their holdings to sell them to the best advantage. The law requiring foreign stockholders to surrender their citizenship rights has been construed to make necessary only the filing of a waiver of the right to appeal to their own governments for the protection of their property rights in the particular holdings affected.

When the Fifth Pan-American Conference, held at Santiago, Chile, two years ago, resolved that there should convene in Washington in April of the present year what is designated as the First Pan-American Congress of Journalists, the need for a better exchange of worth-while news between the various American republics must have been the paramount reason. Since the war the necessity for a better understanding as between all the nations of the world has come home with force to the thinking public, and nothing could better aid in its accomplishment than an internationally harmonious press, willing to let go of prejudices that in many instances have been the forerunners of war.

It is in this spirit of meeting to discuss the ways and means for an improved news distribution between the nations in the Western world that the governing board of the Pan-American Union, under whose auspices the congress is to be held, considers the coming gathering of prime importance to the political, social and economic welfare of the American republics. The expected presence of nearly 100 leading journalists from the countries to the south is evidence in itself that interest beyond the Rio Grande is no less keen than it is above it.

Newspapers like *La Nacion* and *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires; *Journal El Comercio*, of Rio de Janeiro; *La Nacion*, of Santiago, Chile; *El Universal*, of Mexico City, and a number of other Latin-American papers have for some time maintained special representatives in the United States, and one of the results of this is that the southern countries are today much better informed about United States happenings than in former years. What is more, the quality of the information disseminated is far above what it was when only sensational events were given to the readers in Latin America. It may be mentioned in passing that the Latin-American members of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, with headquarters in New York, are doing their full share toward improving the news both as to what they send out and what they aim at having their papers at home dispatch to the United States.

While journalistic ethics naturally will occupy a high place on the program of the congress, the cost of gathering and distributing news is likewise to be an important item for consideration. It is worthy of note, also, that an effort will be made to have the newspapers increase the space devoted to cultural and artistic progress on the American continent. And, of course, the influence of journalism on international relations and the internal affairs of nations will pervade the congress as chief matter for discussion.

Entertainment of the Latin-Americans will include visits to leading industrial centers of the country, and it is a happy arrangement which provides for the close of the sessions and the conclusion of the tour to fall in with the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, to be held in New York.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Defense of the Ontario Temperance Act

Temperance workers need to make special effort at this time to maintain Ontario's advanced position among British temperance communities. Preparations for another assault by hostile forces on the Ontario Temperance Act are reported to be under way. After the failure of the last frontal attack in 1924, new methods of undermining Ontario's temperance position are being tried.

The provincial Prime Minister, Mr. Ferguson, clearly recognized the position of the Ontario Temperance Act before the plebiscite in 1924 when he said: "The people brought this law into being. It is for the people to say whether they desire to continue or alter it." Any weakening of the act, under the circumstances, excepting by popular consent, seemed to be out of the question. Temperance forces opposed the move to permit more intoxicating liquor to be sold, but the Government went ahead with the 4.4 experiment, with the sanction of the majority in the Legislature. Of course, the increased alcoholic strength of beer has not satisfied the liquor interests. It has merely served to whet the appetite of liquor addicts. Pressure has been brought to bear on the provincial administration to embark on government sale of intoxicants in Ontario, and to allow private vendors to serve beer and other alcoholic beverages, as is the case in some other Canadian provinces.

As any such reactionary step would be a flagrant breach of trust without the consent of the people, nobody believes that Mr. Ferguson would attempt such an unwarranted assault on the Ontario Temperance Act. The line of attack is more likely to be through the holding of a general election in the Province. The leader of the Conservative Party is being urged to appeal to the electorate for a mandate to deal with the liquor question in the manner which he deems to be in the best interests of Ontario; in other words, to amend the Ontario Temperance Act without another referendum. The integrity of the act would depend upon the elected members of the Legislature, rather than upon any direct vote of the people. The duty of temperance workers is to see that the members of the next Legislature, whenever the election is called, can be relied upon to maintain the Ontario Temperance Act and to strengthen its enforcement.

Answering to the promptings of some intuitive impulse which is irresistible, apparently, the people and animals of the circus have awakened from the absorbing but possibly tedious lethargy of the winter. Already, in a great city of the eastern section of the United States the "greatest" aggregation in the circus world has opened its doors to those who never tire of its attractions. But even before the initial performance of the season, and before the long train of cars bearing the paraphernalia from the winter quarters to the first "stand" had been made ready, the elephants and horses had been called to rehearsals of the parts they were to be required to play. Vacation had ended.

But the man who tells us all about the wonders of the circus is authority for the statement that even in winter there are some tasks which must be considered. There are school classes which young animals must attend, just as boys and girls must submit themselves to training. We are told that young horses and young elephants quickly and usually willingly learn to imitate the acts of their elders, much as is the tendency among people and animals the world over. Realizing this, it is found necessary in the circus, even in the winter months when a somewhat careless régime might otherwise be permitted, to see to it that the older animals, the models and mentors which must be depended upon, do not themselves fall into undesirable ways.

When the band begins to play, however, all these little details of preparation are forgotten. One imagines that even the dumb actors in the spectacle feel a justifiable pride in their efficiency and in the fact that they have learned to respond to and obey the directions given them.

There is, one imagines, an immense satisfaction in being able to do one thing well—perhaps a little better than anyone else can do it. But this proficiency does not always come instinctively or intuitively. For the most part it is gained only by study and practice, or by that training which makes perfect. The careless observer seldom is able, even if he would do so, to count the cost of excellence.

The circus, taken as a whole, is a remarkably fine example of what can be accomplished by the absolute and ungrudging co-operation of all its units. Failure, chaos, disintegration, would result from dissension or slackness at any point. These, in some measure, likewise mark the absence of co-operation in the sterner activities of life. Success in all worthy undertakings would be more certain if purely selfish ambitions and desires were forgotten.

It really matters but little whether it be an association in Chicago, or some organization of Timbuktu or Tokyo, that is responsible for such decisions as lie behind those of this grouping of craftsmen. The important thing is that in every section of the world the stirrings are noticeable, to those clear-visioned enough to recognize them, of a higher sense of business morality. It is no longer seen as the part of trade acumen to "put one over" on a patron. The fact is being glimpsed that such a course has been responsible for much of the failure that many have experienced in the past. In this relation it is seen that the most unselfish course is in reality that which proves of the greatest benefit to those responsible for it. And therein is found once more the fact that good is the only reliable criterion for the conduct of individuals, businesses and nations.

Human depravity seems to have chosen voluntarily to shout its weakness and its shame from the housetops. It cries its pitiable feebleness to the world, apparently seeking applause or sympathy because of the mark which has been put upon those who carry its banner and tread its primrose path.

Students of criminology have declared their conviction that perhaps the greatest stimulant to the habitual offender against the laws of society is the unstinted measure of publicity given to the perpetrators of crimes. Thus the unworthy ambition is aroused to commit some spectacular offense that will draw to the vain victim of his own weakness the attention, not alone of less venturesome persons of his own ilk, but of the public generally, and with it something smacking of applause, too often construed as an encore, stimulating him, as he struts across the tawdry stage toward his final exit.

But such reward, if reward it be, is never satisfying, apparently. In recent weeks convincing evidences have been supplied to establish the fact that what the criminally inclined regard as

success leads unfailingly to their downfall and punishment. Surely the way of the transgressor is hard. If those who are influenced by the stories of the so-called successes of the violators of the law could read the sequels to those brief biographies they would turn back, before it is too late, from the course they have been persuaded to take. But those sequels are not often written. There is no chronicler to follow the broken and penitent victim of his own folly and cupidity to the prison, the almshouse or the asylum, there to write the real story at the end of the road. And should he follow, what could he write? No tongue or pen could tell the true story, for words could not be found in which to shape and form it. There are depths which cannot be plumbed. In imagination and fancy the exploits of the train bandit and the highwayman can be described attractively, perhaps, but the sordid story after the curtain falls fails to interest anyone.

The discovery of the inevitability of disaster and failure in the pursuit of wrongdoing has not just been made. Recent outstanding proofs only add to an accumulation which has increased through all the years of human history. Sacred and profane philosophies have accepted as axiomatic the postulate that "broad is the way that leadeth to destruction." There is no escape except in the choice of the narrower and better path. The story of the derelict need not be told. Indeed it cannot be. All that is needed is that less applause and hero-worship be bestowed upon those who are encouraged to commit more grievous offenses to satisfy a false pride which gratuitous publicity seems to provoke.

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Shard Secrets of the Sermele Valley

The modern name for Sermele is Ormylia, a village in the Province of Chalkidiki and about eighty miles east along the coast from Saloniki. It is southeast of Polygyros, which is the capital of the province, and which is often marked on large scale maps of eastern Macedonia.

The pages which separate the records of the early ages from the early period of historic Greece are blank and empty because the time was one of tumult and barbarism, but who the invaders were, or whence they came, remains a secret, for the type of shards that are found after the blank period shows affinities, not with the north, curiously, with the south, and they give no hint of northern influence.

Land then on the sandy flats, where the low, dark hills begin to leave the sea. Walk over the sandy waste between the clumps of reeds and past the stagnant pools, to where a low, flat mound lies stretched at the valley's mouth under the cloudy winter sky. Once this mound stood upon the shore; now it stands like a forgotten sentry at the edge of the tamed and cultivated land, a mile from the sea; for in the 3000 years that have passed since men first built and lived here, the sea has fallen back.

There are now no walls, no sign of quays or port, no trace of the men whose homes and shops were here when all Europe was still unmapped and dark, when "that Pillar of the End, that Atlas guardeth," was the western boundary of the world, beyond which the sun sank and from which no adventurer returned.

Here are shards quite unaltered to those upon the other marshy flats to where a windmill stands upon a small hill which is part of a ridge of ground projecting out into the valley. The windmill hill is of hard and unproductive clay, barren of all shards, but near it, farther out into the valley, is a steep green mound on which a flock of sheep is feeding.

But leave this mound and walk a couple of miles across the marshy flats to where a windmill stands upon a small hill which is part of a ridge of ground projecting out into the valley. The windmill hill is of hard and unproductive clay, barren of all shards, but near it, farther out into the valley, is a steep green mound on which a flock of sheep is feeding.

It is high and narrow shape suggests its early date, and at one end it slopes gradually down to the valley level, perhaps the path by which its people reached the huts which once stood upon it.

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Half a dozen fragments of dark red, thickish, handmade ware, on which are broad, slightly curving lines of dark purple, are special finds, for they link up the mounds that lie close along this coast with those of Thessaly, two days' easy sail from here, and Thessaly is a land even more shut off by mountains from the outer world than this remote valley.

We know that in inland Thessaly a distinct type of culture was established in the Neolithic Age, and that it lasted late into the succeeding period, when the Bronze Age was far advanced in the regions near the coast, but at present we do not know whether the culture passed from Thessaly to Macedonia, or vice versa.

As it to prove that these two isolated districts were connected, thirty miles westward along the coast, in the mounds that have been explored, none of this ware has been discovered. Eastward we do not know what mounds exist, for no archaeological investigation has yet been carried out in the wild and almost trackless country that lies there.

The walls of sun-baked brick on their stone foundations that fenced the Second City of Troy were built about B.C. 2000. What is known as the Second Thessalian Period begins at about the same date. If the red and purple shards originated in Thessaly, they may have come to Macedonia about that time.

It is possible that the city by the sea was founded by seagoing people one thousand years after the destruction of the earlier one. Perhaps that, too, was founded by other men who came by sea, possibly from Thessaly, but until the site is excavated we cannot tell how great is the gap between its latest date and the earliest on the lower site.

The name Sermele lived to classical times, and was no doubt the name of the city on the lower mound. It may even have been inhabited in Byzantine times, for Byzantine coins have been found upon it.

But men still score the valley's level fields with rude wood plows, and the fields still yield corn and wool, but the modern village lies on the slope of the hills two miles from the earliest site, and it has no connection with the sea or its name with that of Sermele.

It has a church, and school, and stone-built houses, but its streets are seas of mud, for though iron pipes have been laid to bring good water from the hills, there are none to carry it away from the troughs and fountains.

Three miles away, across the river, is another mound, and high above it, among the crags, the people say there is a place with walls that they call Gallipoli. Nothing is known of these at present, for there the silent centuries still seal the uncertain whispers of the shards.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

Two new and important means of communication have just been opened here. One is the direct telephone communication between Berlin and London, the other is the cable between Frankfort and Basel. This cable is the first to connect the cable systems of two European countries with one another. Henceforth it will be possible to telephone, and later to telegraph, from Berlin and every other large city in Germany to all important cities of Switzerland by cable. Since the cable system of Germany and Holland will also be linked together shortly, England will also soon be in a position to communicate with Switzerland by cable via Germany, and the same applies to Scandinavia. The new cable between Frankfort and Basel was opened in time for the League of Nations sessions and contains 100 wires.

The latest type of illuminated advertising introduced here is the submergence of the outside of buildings in a flood of light during the evening hours. Now the Kaufhaus des Westens, the leading department store in the West End, has also adopted this system. For this purpose five towering iron posts have been erected, each carrying five powerful electric lamps which throw their light upon the building, lifting it white and glistening out of the surrounding shadows. A similar effect, though quite involuntarily, has been created by the brilliant lights of the new Capitol motion picture theater on one of the facades of the Kaiser

Berlin receives much of its electric light from a huge power plant located in Golpa, in the industrial and lignite district of central Germany. Now plans are under discussion to supply Berlin with gas from the Ruhr district. The gas would be so cheap, it is said, that it would warrant the construction of a special pipe line from the Ruhr valley to the German capital.

The studio of the broadcasting station of Berlin has just been moved for the third time in the past two and a half years. A special feature of the new room, which covers a surface of 162 square meters, is that its walls are no longer draped with cloth to deaden unneeded echoes, but covered with a special kind of wood. This, it is said, is more agreeable to the performing artists. New, also, is a contrivance in which running water is used for the production of the sound of rain. It is the first time that a device of this kind has been built into the studio of a broadcasting station on the continent.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition From Another Standpoint

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: